THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No 154. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

GENERAL HANCOCK HEARD FROM.

He Defends Himself against Certain Accusations in Reference to his last Expedition to the Indian Country.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning contains the following important letter from Major-General Hancock:—

To the Editor of the Tribune:—

My Dear Sir:—In your issue of the 21st ultimo I have observed a letter from Colonel E. W. Wynkoop, U. S. Indian Agent, dated September 14, 1867, and addressed to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, in which certain statements are made in reference to the operation of the expedition to the Plains of last spring under my command, which I consider require correction at my hands, in some particulars, as they do not entirely coincide with the facts as they occurred.

Colonel Wynkoop asserts that I expressed a determination to destroy the Indian village the same night that I encamped before it. In this he is incorrect.

On the night in question, after the Indians had treacherously abandoned their villages, without holding the council they had arranged for with me, I expressed my belief that I would be justified in destroying their villages as a punishment for their bad faith; but I distinctly stated to my officers, at the same time, that I would not then order the burning of the lodges, but would await further developments as to the conduct of the Indians before taking final action in the matter; and, in pursuance of this determination on my part, I had the villages rigidly guarded from all depredations for five (5) days after their abandonment, and then only decided to burn them upon hearing officially of the horrible murders and burnings at Lookout Mail Station, on the Smoky Hill, by the same (or a portion of the same) Indians who had deserted them.

Colonel Wynkoop is again erroneous as to the facts concerning the killing of the six Cheyennes, at Cimmaron Crossing, April 19, 1867. Those Indians were not killed, as he states, "before any word had been received from General Custer;" for on the 18th of April I had received from General Custer the report of the killing and burning of the white men by the Indians at Lookout Station, which decided me to destroy the village.

This affair, however, was not an attack by the troops upon the six Cheyennes in question, for they were first discovered by our soldiers who were in bivouac at the time, when they were endeavoring to steal up to the herd belonging to the command, for the purpose of stampeding it. They were called upon to surrender by the guide and interpreter, who was with the command; but refusing to do so, and firing upon the troops, they were pursued, and after a short contest were killed. Several of our men were wounded during the affair.

These facts concerning this matter are from the official report of the commanding officer of the detachment which was engaged with the Indians on that occasion. Our troops at Cimmaron Crossing did not then know of the burning of the villages at Pawnee Fork (the same day), being sixty or seventy miles distant from that point. The small band of Indians referred to were undoubtedly "runners" from those who had left the villages on Pawnee Fork, and had probably been engaged in the murders at Lookout Station, as they had ample time to have travelled from that point to the Cimmaron Crossing, from the 16th until the 19th of April. The Indians in question could not have known of the burning of their villages at that time.

I do not consider it a question for argument as to whether or not the Indians who perpetrated the massacres and burnings at Lookout Mail Station on the Smoky Hill were the same or a portion of the same who abandoned the villages on Pawnee Fork and who crossed the Smoky Hill about eight hundred (800) strong, stripped and painted for war. All of the reports and other evidence I have ever seen on the subject only made that fact more indisputable to me. In fact, there was not any other body of Indians eight hundred (800) strong anywhere within reach of Lookout Station at the time the outrages were committed. As to whether there were "Pawnees" among them or not, I only stated in my official report of the expedition that the Indians themselves asserted at one of the mail stations that they were Cheyennes, Sioux, and Pawnees. This information was contained in one of General Custer's reports to me, and is of no consequence whatever as evidence that the Indians who committed the atrocities at that time on the Smoky Hill were not from the villages on Pawnee Fork. I did not suppose for an instant that there were Pawnees among them, for I knew of the enmity existing between that tribe and the Cheyennes and Sioux, and I merely stated it as it was asserted by the Indians themselves.

General Custer, in his first report to me of the pursuit of Indians after they had abandoned their villages on Pawnee Fork, did not state that the "Cheyennes had turned south;" but reported that such was the opinion of Captain West, who was with him, and who had had great experience on the Plains. There was no positive evidence, however, from any source to that effect, and as long as General Custer was enabled to follow the trail it led northward. He lost it near the head waters of Walnut Creek, but found it again by travelling north to the Smoky Hill; and the trail continued northward from that river.

Colonel Wynkoop asserts that, notwithstanding my statement in my letter to General Grant that it was impossible to distinguish with certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux, I gave him (Colonel Wynkoop) an inventory of the property contained in each village.

I certainly did furnish such an inventory to Colonel Wynkoop for his information. It was taken by my Inspector-General, who was instructed by me to make an inventory of the property belonging to the Sioux village separate from that of the Cheyennes, if he found it practicable to do so, and he prepared the one in question. I presume, from the best information he could obtain as to the line which separated the two villages, said to be a small ravine which was pointed out to me as having the Sioux upon one side of it, and the Cheyennes upon the other; but, when I made a personal examination of the ground, I found it impossible to determine with any certainty, or to my own satisfaction, where the line of separation between the villages lay. There was not to my eye any such marked difference in the lodges on either side of the ravine in question, or in the manner of their erection, as would accurately designate that line.

Taking these facts into consideration, I was convinced that the dividing line between the Sioux and Cheyennes could not be correctly ascertained, either from the evidence I was enabled to collect on the ground or from my own observation, and I, therefore, made the statement in reference to this matter which has called forth the allusion of Colonel Wynkoop, in his letter of September 14th, referred to. I presume the estimate was an approximate one, and I gave it to Colonel Wynkoop as the best information which we could obtain.

He remarks that the council which I held with the chiefs of the Dog Soldiers (Cheyennes) at Fort Larned was "at night," that such a thing was heretofore "unknown," that it was "against their medicine, and that fact alone was calculated, to a certain degree, to make them feel suspicious."

The council in question was held after dark, for the simple reasons that the Indians, upon various pretenses, had delayed coming into Fort Larned to meet me, as they had promised to do through their agent, Colonel Wynkoop, and because my orders were issued to the troops to march early on the following morning. Not the slightest objection was made to me at the time, either by the Indians or their agent, to holding the council after nightfall, and Colonel Wynkoop's letter is the first intimation I have ever received of such ground of complaint against me.

Most unfortunately, I am unacquainted with the hours which are "bad medicine" and those which are "good medicine" for holding council, and it seems to have been especially my misfortune *not* to have known that it was "bad medicine," or against "their medicine," as Colonel Wynkoop informs us, for the Dog Soldiers to meet in council after sunset. Colonel Wynkoop should have informed me at the time of this objection.

Had I possessed this information before the council referred to was held at Fort Larned, I would assuredly have selected a more propitious hour. If I took upon myself the whole conduct of "affairs" on that occasion, it was because Colonel Wynkoop declined to speak. He was offered the opportunity but did not accept it. I was charged with the conduct of the expedition, and was directed to explain the views of the military authorities to the Indians, and was, therefore, called upon to address them at considerable length.

It was believed by me at this time, from various conversations which I had with them, that the Indian Agents Colonel Wynkoop included, were acting in perfect harmony with my views.

I have written this letter with no desire to enter into a discussion in the public prints of the events connected with my administration of affairs while I was in command of the Department of the Missouri, but simply to correct certain of the most erroneous statements in Colonel Wynkoop's letter to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

My official report of the expedition to the Plains of last spring under my command, recites in detail all of the events connected therewith.

It has not, I regret however, been officially published, and I therefore feel called upon to furnish this reply to portions of Colonel Wynkoop's letter. As that letter has found a place in your columns (I have seen it in no other paper), I trust you will, in justice to myself, accord the same courtesy to this. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. A.

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., Dec. 17, 1867.

THE FENIANS IN AMERICA.

New Phase of the Proposed Fusion—Convening of the Senate—Action of the Roberts Wing.

From N. Y. Evening Express, Saturday.

The refusal of John Mitchel to accept the Presidency of the united branches of the Fenian organization has put the old leaders in a somewhat anomalous position. The Senate, which is the governing body of the Roberts wing, was convened at their headquarters, Fourth street, but after discussing the main features of the situation as it now stands, adjourned until Monday to await the arrival of members sufficient to constitute a quorum. The Senate, however, claims the right to elect the new council on the basis of the Philadelphia Constitution, whereas the Savage branch insist that they have the absolute appointment of seven out of the fourteen councilmen, as per recent stipulation. If this claim be not conceded, fresh complications will arise and the breach will become wider. On the assembling of the Senate next Monday, the formal resignation of President Roberts will, it is said, be tendered, and on its being accepted, the Senate will proceed to elect a new President from the number of candidates presented; but it has already been arranged who the new President will be. General O'Neil's name has been placed upon the slate, and his election by the Senate is already a foregone conclusion. The Senate party expect that the name of General O'Neil will rally around them all the floating elements of Fenianism in the country, on account of the conspicuous part he played in the former raids into Canada.

OBITUARY.

The Metropolitan of Moscow.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th, says that on the previous Sunday the great bell of the Kremlin announced to the inhabitants of Moscow the death of the venerable Philante, the senior Metropolitan of the Greek Church. This event was quite unexpected, for he had performed divine service on the very day of his death. After leaving church he retired for a short time to take some repose, and shortly afterwards he was discovered lying lifeless on the floor, with his face turned to the holy image suspended from the wall.

Philante was one of the ablest and most profound Metropolitans of the Greek Church. For fifty years he had presided over the See of Moscow, and for more than seventy years he had been one of the most prominent priests in the Church in Russia. By his extraordinary talents, his broad Christian and philanthropic life, his liberal views and kindly disposition, he had become almost an object of adoration and worship to the people of Russia. In influence he rivalled the Czar, but it was always lent to a good cause. He was an active supporter of the imperial dynasty, and a personal friend of the present Emperor, whose grandfather, Alexander, first testified his appreciation of his zeal and talents by bestowing upon him the decoration of St. Anne, and subsequently by raising him to the lofty position of Metropolitan of Moscow. The Emperor Nicholas found in him a firm friend and a wise counsellor, and showered upon him the highest honors. Last spring, at the fiftieth anniversary of his call to the Episcopacy, the Emperor Alexander wrote him a most touching letter, congratulating him on the event, and expressing in unqualified terms his love and respect and his kind wishes for his future. The Metropolitan lived for many years, during the summer months, at the Troitskoi monastery, about forty miles from Moscow, one of the holy shrines to which the devout made yearly pilgrimages for hundreds of miles around. His blessing was a reward for all the cares, toils and sufferings of the weary pilgrims, and they returned home light of heart and supremely happy.

Philante was nearly eighty five years of age. In appearance he was of middling height, erect, but of a fragile and delicate organization. His face was thin, but expressive; his long hair and patriarchal beard flowing down his breast were white as snow, giving him a most venerable appearance. His voice was feeble, but his intellect retained its vigor to the very last, while his eyes, lustrous and expressive, never lost their brilliancy. Attired in his white, flowing robes, crowned with his high hat, from which fell, in folds, the ecclesiastical veil of lace, and wearing upon his breast the highest decorations of the empire, along with a massive golden cross, richly studded with diamonds, attached to his neck by a heavy chain—the symbol of his office—he was one of the most interesting and at the same time impressive dignitaries in the world.

Mr. Fox and the American officers paid him a visit in 1866 at the Troitskoi monastery, and were received by him in the most friendly and genial manner. He then manifested a lively interest in American affairs, and expressed his warmest sympathy for the Union. His sudden death will be keenly felt wherever the Greek religion extends, and especially in every habitation, from the palace to the peasant's hut, throughout the broad empire of Russia.

James Roper.

The Lynchburg *Virginian* gives the following account of the death of a wealthy colored man:—"We see it stated that James Roper, the largest landholder and the wealthiest man in Jefferson county, Virginia, is dead. James Roper was a colored man, the natural son of an eccentric Englishman, who bequathed the most of his property to the recently deceased, who added greatly to his patrimonial estate. Roper had a great faculty for acquiring property, and a mania for adding to his large landed estate. Every year or two he would purchase a farm, for which we have known him to pay as much as $110 per acre, when dollars were dollars. Roper was an intemperate man, yet such was his natural shrewdness that nobody could take advantage of him in a trade, even when he was drunk. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and as generally esteemed as a man of his habits could expect to be. He never voted, served on juries, or attempted to exercise rights denied by the laws, yet he was as fully protected in his rights of person and property as any man in Virginia, and has, doubtless, left a larger and more valuable landed estate than any man now living in this State can boast.

THE REVOLT IN HAYTI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—By a late arrival at this port, we have advices from Port-au-Prince to the 8th December.

The revolt of the peasantry—known as Cacos—had assumed such alarming dimensions that President Salnave had been compelled to leave Port au-Prince for the North, with a view of directing operations in person against the rebels. He had issued orders to the troops and the mobilized national guard, forming the active army, to march immediately to that part of the country in insurrection.

The National Guard of the Cape and of St. Marc had already left for the scene of action. That of Gonaives was to go forward with the President himself, and that of the capital (Port-au-Prince) would leave immediately. The gravest feature in the insurrection was, that it had transpired that the insurgents were receiving aid and comfort from the Dominican authorities. The *Moniteur* (the official organ of the Haytien Government) says: "It is evident, from the depositions of the prisoners, and from authentic papers which have been found, that without the complicity of the Dominican authorities this war of the Cacos would have ceased to exist three months ago. This is to be regretted," it adds, "especially after the efforts of the Government to maintain, by means of the Convention of the 20th of July last, those relations of peace and friendship which are essential to the welfare and progress of the two Republics." The same paper says:—"The most complete order will be maintained in all other parts of the Republic. The Government have given their instructions to this effect."

The Legislature was still in session, and the Government had presented a great many projects of reform and progress for the consideration of the Senate and House of Representatives. A committee had been appointed by the Senate to examine the propositions of the Government relative to the finances of the country. Among other things, it had been proposed to raise a loan for the purpose of retiring the paper money now in circulation; but public opinion was very much divided as to the necessity for such a measure, and no definite action had yet been taken with regard to it.

The Committee to whom had been referred the petition to the Senate asking the recall from exile of certain relatives and friends of ex-President Geffrard, made a report recommending that in view of "the political exigencies of the situation" any decision upon that grave question should be adjourned. After a lengthy debate in the Senate, the report was agreed to.

The President had given orders that all the pieces of old cannon in the several districts of the interior should be collected at the seaports, in order that they might be exchanged for foreign pieces of the new systems and of heavier calibre, for the armament of all parts of the republic.

The Government had ordered that from the 1st of December all tonnage dues and import duties should be paid either in gold, or in the national paper money at the current rate of exchange. Hitherto these duties have been paid at the rate of twenty Haytien dollars to the gold dollar.

M. Louis Achille de Pitti Ferrandi has been appointed Haytien Consul at New York.

THE WALKING MANIA.

An International Contest—Teddy Mills, of England, and W. E. Harding, of New York, to Run a Home and Home Match of Three Miles for £1000.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

Immediately upon W. E. Harding, of New York, attaining the position of "Champion Three Mile Runner of America" in August last by vanquishing De Kelso, of Canada, he naturally turned his attention to the fleet-footed pedestrians of England, and acting upon a conviction that his abilities were such as to meet them with a fair confidence of victory, he forwarded a formal challenge to that country, offering to compete with Teddy Mills, Bill Fleet, Bill Lang, Sanderson, or Richards, in a three mile race, for the sum of $5000, allowing a reasonable amount for expenses, should the match be made to be decided in this country.

Until a few days since the sporting public have awaited with considerable interest a response to this rather bold challenge, without the least satisfaction; but it is now announced, direct from the headquarters of Teddy Mills, that he is willing to meet Harding under circumstances somewhat at variance with the challenge sent him, inas-much as the first meeting must take place in England, after which he will meet him a second time in New York. Harding has accepted the challenge of Mills, and, should nothing occur to mar the further progress of the proposed match, these renowned pedestrians will meet early in the summer of 1868—first in London, then in New York. The matches will be for £500 a side, £100 respectively allowed to defray expenses.

The home and home character of the match presents many advantages, and will give the people of both countries an opportunity of viewing a pedestrian contest that will combine pleasure with profit.

Mr. Harding as a pedestrian has been remarkably successful. Although not apparently very muscular, he possesses qualities that carry him along in a contest with an astonishing rapidity. His first race was in the year 1861, at the Magnolia Grounds, Canada, against Pallon and others, for a silver watch and $25 in gold, in which he was victorious.

THE PRIZE RING.

A Fight at Esopus Island, on the Hudson River—A Protracted Battle Between Heavy Weights—Daniel Parker and Dennis McDermod the Contestants.

From the New York Sunday News, yesterday.

The match between Dan Parker (who fought Quinlan and Seth Hawley) and Dennis McDermod, for $500 a side, was made on the 3d of this month, and the men went into training on the 18th instant. A small tug boat was engaged on Friday night to convey the participants and principals to the place of fighting. The crowd started at 3·30 P. M. on Friday evening, and arrived at Esopus Island, where they landed a little before break of day yesterday, when a spot was at once selected and the ring formed, while the men arranged their toilets.

Dennis McDermod was born in Ulster, Ireland; is a moulder by trade, and resides at Easton. He stands five feet nine inches in height, and weighs 146 pounds. Dan Parker weighs 144 pounds. McDermod's colors were all green, with a shamrock in the centre. Parker wore a blue and white handkerchief with a red border, white flannel drawers, and spiked shoes. McDermod wore red flannel drawers and striped shoes.

Tommy Boland was chosen referee. Jim Canby was umpire for McDermod and Bill Gregory for Parker. The men entered the ring in a pouring rain at 6·10—hardly daylight. Parker won the toss for corners, and took up his position on the left side of the ring. All being ready, the men came up to the call of time.

The men fought fifty-four rounds, which occupied two hours and forty-three minutes. Mac still continued to come up to the scratch, but his friends, fearing some serious result might occur, threw up the sponge. McDermod expressed his bitterness at his friends giving Parker the fight. He declared that he could fight all day, and that he was none the worse for it, but his friends knew to the contrary. The men were wrapped in blankets and conveyed to a place of safety, and the crowd returned to the city without molestation.

A LARGE HAUL.

$5600 Stolen by Pickpockets.

From N. Y. Sunday News, yesterday.

A very big haul was made by some adroit pickpocket, yesterday afternoon, which, no doubt, will be a lesson to the victim that he will never forget as long as he lives. It seems that the victim in question is a furniture-dealer at No. 586 Third avenue, and once in a while, when his coffers are overflowing, he finds it necessary to take his surplus cash to the bank.

He had $5600 in greenbacks to deposit yesterday, which he made into a package and thrust into the tail pocket of his overcoat. He then got into a Third avenue car and rode down as far as Broome street, where he got out and walked to the entrance of the Bowery Savings Bank, when, to his inexpressible dismay, on feeling for the package of money, he discovered that it had been taken from his pocket.

He immediately proceeded to police headquarters, where he made known his loss to Inspector Dilks, but could give that official no clue which might eventually lead to the detection of the persons who took the money. On being questioned as to what could have possessed him to carry the money in his coat tail pocket, he stated that he thought that was the safest place for it, as he could feel it while he was sitting down; and this notwithstanding the fact that he had an inside pocket in his undercoat large enough to admit of the package of money being safely placed therein beyond all danger of being stolen. Captain Young was of the opinion that he might have added to his good sense after putting the greenbacks in the coat-tail pocket, to have tacked a piece of paper on the outside, with the inscription "Pickpockets, take notice; there's $5600 in this pocket, to be had for the reaching."

—An Irishman being on a visit to some relatives a little more polished than himself, was requested, on going to bed, to be careful to extinguish the candle; he was obliged to ask the meaning of the word, when he was told it was to put it out. He treasured up the term, and one day when he was sitting at home in his cabin with his wife, enjoying his praties and butter-milk, the pig unceremoniously walking in, he said (proud of his bit of learning) "Judy, dear, will you extinguish the pig?" "Arrah, then Pat honey, what do you mane?" inquired Judy. "Musa, then, you ignorant cratur," replied Pat, "it manes put out, to be sure."

—An old lady, a professor of the washer-woman's art, had managed to scrape together sufficient means to build a small house and barn in the country. One afternoon, soon after she was comfortably established in her new home, a black cloud was seen in the west, and before many minutes a tornado swept through her small property, scattering the timber of her little barn in every direction. Coming out of her kitchen and seeing the devastation the storm had made, the old lady at first could not find words to express her indignation, but at last she exclaimed:—"Well, here's a pretty business. No matter, though; I'll pay for this—I'll wash on Sunday!"

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

Mr. Seward Speaks Through the "Intelligencer"—What He Thinks of the Presidential Programme of the Radicals—The Removal of General Ord—What is Thought of Colonel Badeau's History of General Grant's Campaigns, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The *Intelligencer* has a very significant editorial this morning, supposed to reflect the views of Secretary Seward in relation to the programme of the radicals for the next Presidential campaign. It says:—

"The whole ground has been canvassed for constitutional constructions and political contingencies, so that the revolutionists have marked out a regular succession of desperate resorts to escape the speechless and intolerable shame which awaits them before the indignant people. At least four stages have been projected:—First, to nominate a candidate in May, if no extraordinary event occurs to revive their lost ascendancy by allowing them the flush side of some new and popular issue; then, secondly, to separate into two parties, the defection nominating the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This would make three candidates for President. If the constitutional candidate fail of a majority of the whole number of the electoral votes cast in the loyal States, *i. e.*, if the two other jointly get a single one more than he, then the election will go to the present House of Representatives, even without counting the Southern States, and the only question would be, what bargain to make over the fruits of the fraud, so as to agree on one of the two. To this end immense efforts are to be made to carry Ohio and Pennsylvania especially; but the chance of dissuading and defrauding the people of the loyal States out of their will is too weak to be relied upon—so, third, the electoral vote must include the Southern States. For this purpose they are to be swiftly and shamelessly Africanized, and, by recognizing Representatives from them, placed in the status of legal States, by one branch of the Government, contrary to the other two, and by that branch which has the counting of the electoral suffrages for President and Vice-President. If Congress be induced by their partisan leaders to recognize the proposed negro States, they will not scruple to stand by the recognition until after the Presidential election, and then, unless the people of the North will consent to allow the negro votes to be counted, Congress will refuse to count their votes, and declare a non-election of President. What then? The Constitution declares that 'when the popular election fails by reason of no one candidate getting a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.' Congress can then pretend that the conservative candidate does not get a majority of the 'whole number of electors appointed' by assuming that the electors appointed by the negroes are to be counted. Even should they fail with the help of a united electoral vote in their favor to count a majority for either of their candidates, the Senate, and not the House, in case of a failure to elect by the people, elects the Vice President from the two highest candidates on the list. This they may do at once, without waiting for the House to elect a President. Now the Senate would elect their Vice-President at once, and the failure of the House to elect a President before the fourth day of March next following would make that Vice-President the President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President. Suppose the revolutionists had agreed all around on a candidate for Vice-President, could they not agree also to force him upon the people as President, as a last resort by a plan matured before his nomination?"

The latter portion of the article develops the plan of the Administration to keep the Southern States out as long as possible. It calls upon the people of the North to assume an attitude of active prohibition of all negro States, and recommends meetings in every village in the North to forbid the admission to Congress of any pretended State governed or controlled by negroes, and asserts that the Southern States should be kept out till they present constitutions framed by white people.

The removal of Ord, and the selection of General Gillem to fill his place, causes much amusement here, as Gillem was Ord's ambassador to Johnson, to endeavor to mollify him, and he did his work so effectually as to persuade A. J. to put him in Ord's place. Ord's administration, for some time past, has not been satisfactory to Johnson, as Ord at one time leaned to radicalism, then he would switch off suddenly on the other track, so Johnson could not depend on him, and resolved to remove him the first opportunity.

The publication of Badeau's first volume of Grant's Campaigns, in which he handles Halleck without gloves, excites much discussion here where, the parties are well known. It is understood Badeau has had access to the Rebel records in possession of our Government, and his statements will embrace the Southern version of many prominent incidents of the war which have never been published before, and the comparisons which the author will be enabled to make of important battles, and the movements of both armies, will shed much light upon subjects of which we have had heretofore only one-sided accounts.

New Financial Schemes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following is a synopsis of a bill to be introduced at an early day by Senator Henderson, of Missouri, of the Finance Committee, as a substitute to Senator Sherman's bill:—

First. To consolidate the national debt in a long loan, principal and interest payable in gold, the interest not to exceed 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, to be exempt from all taxation.

Second. All national banks now having bonds filed with the Treasurer to secure circulation shall within twelve months, substitute the new or consolidated bonds, or have their circulation withdrawn.

Third. To so amend the national banking law that not exceeding 75 per cent. of the par value of bonds shall be given to any bank; also, to repeal the limitation of three millions of circulation to the national banks, so as to make banking as free as any other business, subject to such new guards and constructions as may be provided by law.

Fourth. To provide for the very gradual withdrawal of the United States notes as "greenbacks," so as to enable the national banks gradually to supply themselves with coin, preparatory to resumption of specie payment.

Fifth. To constitute a Financial Board composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of Currency, and others, to be appointed by law, to determine the mode, manner, and time of withdrawing the greenbacks, and with power also in case of great commercial distress or money panic to supply the banks; on deposit of bonds as collaterals, with legal-tender Treasury notes to a certain amount, not exceeding (say) fifty cents.

When the Internal Revenue bill comes in, Senator Henderson purposes to offer the following:—

To remove internal taxes from all articles of manufacture, except whisky and tobacco, and to provide new means for the collection of the taxes on these articles. To continue the income and stamp taxes, license taxes, and tax on railroad and steamboat receipts, and some others, and in a large measure to abandon the present expensive system of tax collection.

The Conservatives Contemplate a New and Curious Tack

It has transpired that a movement is being made which will have an important effect on the work of reconstruction. A number of leading spirits in the conservative party are endeavoring to prevent the Legislatures of those States which have passed resolutions ratifying the constitutional amendment known as Article fourteenth, and which Legislatures have obtained an anti-Republican majority by the late elections, to repeal the resolution of ratification.

This, it is believed, they have clearly the right to do, as the proposed amendment, not having been ratified by the requisite number of States—three-fourths—is not yet a portion of the Constitution. It is claimed that if New Jersey, Ohio, and California should repeal the ratification resolutions the effect would surely be to prevent the proposed amendment from ever becoming engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Marine and Commercial Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 30—11·15 A. M.—Consols, 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 91⅞@92 for account; U. S. Five-twenties, 72@72½; Illinois Central, 88½; Erie Railroad shares, 48¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The Cotton market is quiet. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 7½d.; middling Orleans, 7⅝d. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since August 1 are 8000 bales.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Minnesota.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—The total stock of cotton at sea designed for this port is estimated at 194,000 bales, of which 70,000 bales are American.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30.—Arrived—Brig P. M. Tinker, from Demarara, and Omer, from Rodonda, for orders.

The pilot boat Coquette reports the following vessels arrived, bound for Baltimore:—Brig Chesapeake, from Demarara. Passed up in tow of steamer Somerset, bark Delaware, from Demarara; schooner Island Home, from Prince Edward's Island.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112¼@112⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105⅝@106.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 5 20s, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝.
United States 10-40s, 101⅞@102.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅛@104⅜.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 97⅝; Reading, 96⅛; Canton Company, 57¼; Erie, 72¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 97¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97¼; Michigan Central, 107¼; Michigan Southern, 85¼; New York Central, 117¼; Illinois Central, 132¼; Cumberland preferred, 132; Missouri 6s, 99⅛; Hudson River, 132½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108¼; do. 1864, 105¼; do. 1865, 105⅜; Ten-forties, 102; Seven-thirties, 104⅛. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange 10¼. Gold 133⅞.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Cotton firm at 15½c. Flour quiet; 4200 barrels sold; State, $8·30@10·55; Ohio $9·70@13; Western, $8·30@15; Southern, $9·90@14·50; California, $12·50@13·50. Wheat quiet. Corn firmer; 29,000 bushels sold; Western, $1·36@1·41. Oats firm; 24,000 bushels sold; Western, 80c. Barley quiet. Beef quiet. Pork, $21 for new mess. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Dec. 30, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning but prices were steady. Government loans were firmly held. 101⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅛ for 6s of 1881; 104⅛ for June and July 7·30s; and 108⅛ for '62 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99½; and old do. at 95¼.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 48, no change; Lehigh Valley at 51¼@51⅜, no change; Northern Central at 42½, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 28⅛@28¼, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 52½, an advance of ⅛. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 26 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 23½ for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 44½ was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 10¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Girard sold at 56, an advance of ½; and City at 70, no change. 53½ was bid for Commercial; 106 for Central National; 29⅞ for Mechanics'; 93 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; and 62½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Schuylkill Navigation, preferred, sold at 21¾@22, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 28, no change. 12½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Coal shares were in demand. 2½ was bid for New York and Middle; 4½ for Fulton; 2½ for Green Mountain; and 4 for Big Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅞; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133⅞; 1 P. M., 133⅞, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

—The N. Y. *Herald* this morning says:—

"Although the Money Market worked easy through the week past, the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange, on the Railways especially, manifested some confidence in a fall in prices, based, it was said on the street, upon the brief letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to a Boston banker in which he expresses the belief that Congress will be found to act more in accordance with his views than with the earlier expression of the party that he terms 'inflationists' (more properly the party opposed to the further arbitrary contraction of greenbacks), in the House of Representatives. He evidently writes, after his success in throwing over final action in the Senate on the House bill (favorably and unanimously reported by the Finance Committee), until after the recess. But we believe he will find himself mistaken, on financial considerations alone, to say nothing of the further serious complication of the Southern question by the removal of General Pope from the Georgia, Alabama, and Florida Department, by order of the President on Saturday last. The whole Cabinet, with the exception of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, appear to be committed to this persistent opposition to the re-establishment of the Southern States, in their proper civil relations to the Government, and it is one of the many inconsistencies of Mr. McCulloch, that while professing as he did in his last two annual reports, that the Governments and business of the Southern States must be restored as one of the necessities to the successful return to specie payments, he counsels the President to delay or defeat the purposes of Congress to this end. At the same time he proposes, on his own account, to shape the measures of that body to the withdrawal of our greenback circulation, as a condition precedent to an early return to the specie standard—though how or when he expects national banks, without the aid of this superior and popular circulation, to resume, he has not yet told us."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Governments have been in active request at full prices. State bonds were firm; Missouri 6 per cents sold at 100, Tennessee new 6 per cents, 63½. The miscellaneous share list was more active, with large dealings in Canton at 50⅞@51, and in Western Union Telegraph at 36⅛@37⅛. Cumberland coal sold at 31, Quicksilver 22. Pacific Mail is steadier, with the majority of sales at 110¼@110⅝, closing at 110⅝ bid. Express stocks were all lower, and for the moment tend downward. The railway share market opened dull and heavy, with a general pressure to sell. New York Central was quite steady. At the Board the market was stronger, and prices improved from ⅛@¼ on the speculative list. Erie continues to be neglected by the street, and is manipulated solely by brokers employed by the cliques who buy and sell among themselves, but fail to get any assistance from the speculating public. Cleveland and Pittsburg is quite steady on prospect of a dividend of 2½ per cent. to be declared in a few days. Michigan Southern remains firm at 85½@85⅝. Northwestern preferred sold down to 70⅛, but late in the day rallied to 70½, and closed steady. Rock Island was in good demand at 97⅞. The market throughout the day was dull, but firm, and the amount of business quite small. At the close the market was steady. Money continues in abundant supply to brokers at 6 ₩ cent., with occasional transactions at 7, and 5 on Governments."

The Chicago *Republican* of Friday says:—

"The money market to-day was more active, but this was due chiefly to the interregnum of Christmas. Deposits were comparatively light, and under the drain for currency both East and West, the market was exceedingly stringent. Prime paper was passed at the regular banks at 10 per cent. per annum, but outside paper was discounted on the street at rates equal to 12@18 per cent. Eastern exchange was very scarce, and round lots were in demand between bankers at a premium of 40 cents per thousand. Counter rates were steady and firm at par buying, and ⅛ premium selling."

—The Boston *Post* says:—

"Considerable excitement was occasioned on State street this forenoon by the report that the cash of the receiving teller of the Shawmut Bank, Mr Bryant T. Henry, was short $51,000. Mr. Henry has been absent from the city a week, and his present whereabouts are unknown. It is supposed he has left the United States. The Shawmut Bank has a capital of $750,000, with a surplus of $150,000, so that the defalcation will not affect the standing of the institution in the least."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800	5-20s '64..rg	104⅝	88 sh	Leh N stk....ls.	28
$200	do '64.rg	104⅝	100	do.........s60.	28
$600	do '62.rg	104⅝	100	do.........b60.	28
$500	U S 7-30s..Je..sm.	104⅝	7	do..................	28
$1500	do..Jy.sm.c.	104⅝	25 sh	Leh V R...........	51⅜
$400	City 6s, N...c&p.	99½	37	do...............ls.	51⅜
$700	do. Old.........	95¼	500 sh	Read R.........ls.	48
50 sh	Girard Bank..ls	56	110 sh	City Bk.........ls.	70
200 sh	Sch N Pf..s60..ls	22	25 sh	N Cent..............	42⅜
200	do.........b60.	21¾	500 sh	St Nich Coal...	⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; do. 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅝@105¾; do., 1865, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 101⅞@102; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; do., October, 1865, 115⅜@115½. Gold, 133⅞@134. Silver, 128@129½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133⅞@134; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112⅛@112⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1864, 105⅛@105⅜, do., 1865, 105⅝@105⅞; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 101⅞@102; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅝; October, 1865, 115⅜@115½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¼@112⅜; old 5-20s, 108⅛@108⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 1865, 105⅝@106; do., July, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 101⅞@101⅞; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 133⅞@134.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Africa:—London, 60 days sight, 109⅝@110⅛; do. 3 do., 110⅝@110⅞; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.12½; do. 3 do., 5f.12½@5f.10; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.16¼@5f.12½; Bremen 60 do. do., 79@79½; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@36¼; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71¾@72¼; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 41@41½. Market firm. Gold at noon, 134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.—Bark is held firmly at $56 ₩ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

The Flour Market is quiet at former quotations. The demand is from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels, including superfine at $7·50@8·25; extra at $8·50@9·25; Northwestern extra family at $9·75@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10·75@12; and fancy brands at $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is without improvement, and the demand is entirely for prime, the offerings of which are small. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·40@2·45, and 1000 bushels choice Western white at $3·20. Rye is held at $1·70@1·75. Corn is scarce, and in fair demand. Sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at $1·40@1·42; 2000 bushels dry new do. at $1·20@1·22; and Western mixed at $1·30@1·33. Oats have declined. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75@78, chiefly at the former rate.

Seeds—A lot of Cloverseed sold at $8. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Timothy is taken at $2.50.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 30.—The receipts of Beef Cattle were small this week, only reaching about 800 head. The market, in consequence, was more active, but prices were without any material change, extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers selling at 9@10c. ₩ lb., gross; fair to good do. at 7½@8½c., and common at 5@6½ ₩ lb., gross, as to condition. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

31 head	P. McFillen, Western, 9@10, gross.
45 "	Philip Hathaway, Chester co., 7½@9½, gross.
84 "	James S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@10, gross.
75 "	James McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
30 "	E. S. McFillin, Western, 9@10, gross.
80 "	Uhlman & Buchman, Chester co., 7½@9½, gross.
58 "	Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@9, gross.
21 "	T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@7½, gross.
14 "	H. Chain, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.
40 "	L. Frank, Western, 6@8¼ gross.
75 "	Frank Schamburg, Western, 7@9, gross.
70 "	Hope & Co., Western, 6@8¾, gross.
29 "	M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6½@8, gross.
37 "	Blum & Co., Western, 6@9 gross.
25 "	B. Baldwin, Chester co., 7@8¼, gross.
12 "	D. Brauson, Chester co., 6½@8¼, gross.
46 "	B. Hood, Chester co., 6½@9¼, gross.
34 "	Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 7@9, gross.
33 "	Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 8@8¾, gross.
32 "	Christy & Weldy, Western, 8@8½, gross.
18 "	W. Duffy, Western, 5@6 gross.

Cows were in fair demand. 100 head sold at $40@65 for Springers, and $50@90 ₩ head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in demand at an advance. 2000 head sold at 5@6½c. ₩ pound gross, as to condition.

Hogs were 25c. ₩ 100 pounds higher. 5000 head sold at the different yards at $9½@10½ ₩ 100 pounds net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............32|11 A. M..............40|2 P. M..............37

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, Havana, Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Barque Eliza Young, Paschal, Cork, via Falmouth for orders, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.

Schr J. T. Alburger, Corson, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Conover, 18 days from Orchilla, with guano to B. F. Folsom.

Schr C. Sawyer, Sawyer, 13 days from Miragoane, with logwood to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Schr M. E. Taber, Morris, 18 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to I. B. Phillips. 12th inst., was struck by a waterspout which carried away double reefed mainsail; same day, lat. 31 40 long 77 20, had a heavy gale from SS W., which carried away fore staysail, fore topmast, sprung jib boom, and did other damage. 13th inst., had a heavy snow and hail storm off Cape Hatteras, from NN. W. to NN. E., which lasted 30 hours.

Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, 6 days from Boston, with plaster to captain.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer Diamond State, Robinson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

One ship, a barque, and a British topsail schooner were beating in the Capes of the Delaware yesterday.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, from Turk's Island, was off Bombay Hook, reported by William Edwards, pilot.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Barque J. Matthews, for Guantanamo; brigs John Welsh, Jr., for Sagua; Eolus, for Hamburg; and Gottfried, for Trieste; schrs M. & E. Henderson, for Cienfuegos; T. Sinnickson, for Cardenas; W. B. Thomas, for Sagua; Sarah Watson, for Trinidad; and J. W. Wilson, for Aspinwall, reported by George Conwell, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared from Boston 28th inst.

Schrs Eagerton, Thomas, from Boston; A. E. Martin, Johnson, from Newport; and W. Sampson, Conrey, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Sibyl, Almeidy, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 10th instant.

Schrs M. E. Amsden, Smith, hence for Boston, and L. J. Warren, Hatch, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

Schr Chas. McCarty, McCarty, for Philadelphia, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 13th inst.

Schr N. C. Paine, Doane, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.

Also, steamship San Francisco, from Greytown.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship Nightingale, Breaker, from New Orleans.

Barque Atalanta, Hogemann, from Bremen.

Barque Star King, Andersen, from Malaga.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Right, Yet Wrong.

From the N. Y. World.

The radical presses have not yet recovered from the results of the fall elections. The most of them attribute the causes therefor to the apathy in the ranks of their partisans, while some, like the *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and others that might be mentioned, charge the misfortunes of their party upon the policy pursued by those whom they are fond of calling extreme radicals, just as if all of them were not bitter radicals. In the latter category is the *Nation*, of this city, which, though started and published in the interest of extreme radicalism, assigns to the course pursued by certain Republicans in Congress the recent defeats of the Republican party. From its partisan stand-point, the views it presents are commendable. Yet like all its political *confrères*, it takes the most self-complacent view of the matter. That the radicals have made mistakes in so far as they have attempted to force upon the country a policy peculiarly their own, regardless of the opinions of the people at large, doubtless is true; but this is not all. All attempted explanations of the recent Democratic victories are lamentably incomplete that do not take into account the increased intelligence of our voting population. During the war, the excitement to secure a victory for the national arms so carried away a large number of voters that they overlooked the means employed upon being assured that the end in view was such as they could approve of—always poor policy, to be sure, but, perhaps, excusable under the circumstances. The war ended, they were more cautious. Hence the result of the elections in 1867. Freedom of speech and of the press was stifled, in a measure, during the war. To-day it is unrestricted. And when the men who are no longer restrained from hearing and reading sound Democratic doctrines go to the polls to vote, the result is a triumph for the Democratic party. It is, of course, very self-satisfying for the radicals to point out their own mistakes after they have been beaten at several State elections, but they will shoot very wide of the mark if they omit from their calculations a very important element, to wit, the increased intelligence of voters. It is to this that the gratifying results of the elections of 1867 are due.

Our Sister Republic.

From the N. Y. World.

Yucatan is a peninsula almost isolated from the main country of Mexico. The nearest approach to it from the capital is by sea. It is inhabited chiefly by a barbarous Indian race, which has never been quite subdued by the national government, and which has rarely taken part in a national revolt. Our meagre accounts of the military "revolution" at Merida, the State capital, and at Sisal, the principal port, do not therefore lead us to regard it as so threatening in any respect, except one, as the disturbances in Mexican States farther north. The port of Sisal, possessed by a force inimical to the general government, would be a convenient rendezvous for a revolutionary or filibustering expedition, which, according to an untrustworthy rumor, Santa Anna and certain adherents of the late empire are preparing in Cuba.

These outbreaks, in Tamaulipas, Durango, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Yucatan, and elsewhere are repetitions of a kind which have occurred every year since Mexico began the republican experiment. They are inspired by local grievances, not by any broad, patriotic national sentiment; and, as every revolt has its own leaders, and the people of different sections are usually divided by sectional jealousies, a fusion of the many revolts into one, the participants in which may decide upon making a combined assault against the general government under a single standard-bearer, will depend upon an accident or a successful intrigue. At this time three men only are supposed to be striving, with the slightest chance of success, to overthrow Juarez and assume in his place the Presidency or Dictatorship of Mexico. These are Santa Anna, Ortega, and Porfirio Diaz. The first is an exile who has just again narrowly escaped, in his extreme old age, death at the hands of his countrymen. He is hated not only by Juarez, but by both the other aspirants. He cannot be expected to trust his neck in Mexico until his prospects are a good deal brighter than they now appear. Ortega is a prisoner, to be disposed of as Juarez wills. Diaz has been described as sufficiently discreet and fair-minded to refrain from heading a forcible revolution.

Unless an outbreak should occur in the city of Mexico itself—an event which is possible but unlikely—Juarez will retain for several months the Presidency of a miscalled republic, where the people, continually quarrelling among themselves, will make a divided and consequently weak cause against him; where highway robbery will continue, as now, to render travel unsafe and check interior commerce; and where civil officials and military chiefs will rob the inhabitants and defraud the national treasury by levying forced loans and laying an embargo on the customs. Like all previous Mexican Governments, the present one will be powerless to oppose one-half these evils. The lack of swift communication will prevent the quick despatch of troops to distant and disturbed localities. A paucity of means to pay troops will force their officers to oppress the country through which they pass. And so widespread is the demoralization among government officers, that very few of them can be depended upon to administer justice or institute reform in cases where their personal popularity may be at stake.

The great need of the Government is money. The resources of Mexico itself cannot be very available under such a condition of affairs; and what security can a Mexican government with such a tenure give for a foreign loan? If the Congress now assembled at the capital does not contrive some miraculous financial expedient to quell the demands of debtors at home, and bribe a majority of malcontents to cease from troubling, Juarez, his Cabinet, and all the fine projects of which we have lately heard, will simmer awhile and be finally merged among the chaotic ingredients of the Mexican political caldron.

Louis Napoleon's Backward Step.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The events connected with the last act of French intervention in Italian affairs are significant and important. Louis Napoleon has adopted a policy which places him in a somewhat different attitude from that in which he has heretofore appeared. He is no longer the arbiter between the great parties that divide and threaten both France and Europe. He has heretofore assumed to guide the great social and political revolution that looms up among the European nations. He has taken sides once for all against it, and now evidently aims at placing himself at the head of the conservative or reactionary party in Southern Europe. How far this change has been produced by the adroitness of Bismark, the admirable do-nothing policy of the Pope, or by the mere irresistible logic of events, it is scarcely worth while to inquire. It is sufficient to mark the fact that he has thrown aside all disguise, and appears in the character of the religious and political defender of the Pope.

He has broken once for all with the popular and democratic party in Italy and France. Through the mouths of his Ministers he has announced that the continuance of the temporal power is essential to Catholic Christendom, and that France will not permit Italy to acquire Rome as her capital. A few years ago he helped to fight the battles of progress in Italy against the old worn-out dynasties, and evidently intended to complete the act by giving Rome to the new nationality which he helped to evoke. When he executed the treaty of September and withdrew the French troops from Rome, he declared that the further occupation of the Eternal City was an impossibility and an outrage to modern civilization. That treaty implied that the Pope and the King of Italy should be left alone to come to terms, and was universally regarded in that light. He now recedes from that position, and declares that France will not permit Italy to possess Rome.

This action has deeply offended the revolutionary party in France and Italy, but it makes the French Emperor the idol of the clerical and reactionary party. The step was, no doubt, taken with due deliberation, and indicates that Louis Napoleon has unbounded confidence in the peasantry of France, whose votes are as much under the control of his agents as the franchises of the Southern negroes are under the guidance of the radicals, and nearly in the same way. He has agents in every village of France to marshal the voters. By means of the curate, the Mayor, the schoolmaster, the prefect, the gendarmes, and other officials, who are appointed by him, he can regulate the suffrages at his will.

But even in the rural districts the Government members begin to be returned with constantly decreasing majorities. Whether the reactionary course will rally the masses to his support, remains to be seen. But it is contrary to the policy and instinct of revolutionary France, to which the Bonapartes owe everything. It is certainly remarkable that at the very moment when Austria is throwing off the influence of the clerical party, Louis Napoleon should attach himself so firmly to it.

The future is big with the consequences of this event. It points to new conflicts—new dangers to the peace of Europe. The ultimate result can scarcely be doubtful. It will be fatal to the dynasty for the sake of which Louis Napoleon, in his premature old age, attempts to turn back the tide of events in France and Europe.

The National Banks.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* seems still to labor under the impression that a bungling lie often told will answer as well as the truth as a means of leading the Democratic party into a crusade for the abolition of the National Banks and the substitution at first of the greenbacks and ultimately of the old State banks, with all their heterogeneity, liability to forgery, and failure, and perpetual discount. It, therefore, not only renews the statement that by abolishing the banks the entire $18,000,000 of interest now paid by the Government on the bonds held by the National Banks as security would be saved, but, by estimating the value of this $18,000,000 gold interest in greenbacks and adding thereto the expense of collecting the same from the tax-payers, it makes out that the people pay the banks $26,125,000. It then deducts only one per cent. for taxes, being the tax paid by the banks on their currency, and arrives at the conclusion that the annual balance against the Government is $23,125,000.

I. Now, suppose all these statements were true, and that the national banks were for these reasons abolished, and State banks substituted therefor. Either the State banks would have to be based on national bonds deposited with the State, or on State or city bonds, or private bonds secured by mortgage on real estate. In the first case, the people would pay to the State banks the same amount of gold interest they now pay to the national banks. In the second case, the people would pay still more, because the interest on the State and individual bonds would be higher, and the State banks would be of the same "wild cat" description which prevailed in most of the States prior to the establishment of the present system, and whose failure at the commencement of the Rebellion wholly deprived the Southern and Western States of a currency, and involved thousands in ruin, and millions in great loss and suffering. Banks, whether State or national, can be founded on no security so ample or well adapted to the purpose as the national bonds. If founded on these, the Government would pay them the same amount in interest, whether they were State or national. Hence the return to the State system would not save a dollar.

II. But the Controller of the Currency shows in his report that the banks have paid in taxes to the State and Federal Governments $16,000,000 per year, and that they loan to the Government bonds deposited to secure their circulation, as follows:—

Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest......	$250,000,000
Bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest......	90,000,000
Permanent reserve of legal-tenders...	150,000,000
Total loan to the United States....	$490,000,000

For which they receive $19,000,000 in gold, or say $25,000,000 in greenbacks, and refund $16,000,000 in taxes, leaving but $9,000,000 which the Government pays the banks for a loan of $490,000,000, or only about two per cent. The capital which the banks have loaned the Government is their own private capital, and the bonds which they received for the capital so invested would remain their own, on which they would still collect the $25,000,000 of interest in greenbacks, were they not invested in the banking business, without being compelled to pay a dollar of taxes. The banks therefore incur $19,000,000 in taxes by using their bonds as a basis for banking, which they would not incur if they simply held their bonds as investments. Hence it is the banking system to which the $19,000,000 taxes are to be credited, leaving the result as above stated. Were the national banks abolished, the same amount of bonds would be outstanding and the same coin interest would be payable thereon, without the counterbalancing taxes.

III. The report of the Senate Finance Committee has fully shown that the only plan by which the national currency could be converted into greenbacks, viz., by requiring the national banks to retire their notes from circulation and to accept greenbacks in place of the bonds they have deposited with Government, is simply impossible, since it involves two acts of open and flagrant robbery and bad faith on the part of the Government itself, viz.: first, it would involve a violation of the pledge made by the Government in the law providing for the issue of the present greenbacks and national loans, that only $400,000,000 of greenbacks should in any event be issued; and secondly, it would be a usurpation of power by the Government to compel the banks, as public creditors, to take their pay in greenbacks for bonds which, by their terms, are payable in gold.

The whole plan, therefore, is not only destitute of any element of economy, but is preposterously base and dishonourable. It shows a brain blunted to all sense of distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, or right and wrong, to advocate so evident an act of national swindling. If the Democratic leaders wish to make this the financial issue, they show large faith in the stupidity, gullibility, and dishonesty of their followers. Whether this faith is justified by the facts, we leave them to decide.

What the South Needs.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *Tribune* forcibly urges those who would "revive the flagging energies of the South, lighten her miseries and restore her to vigor and prosperity," to "take or send their money and buy Southern lands." This advice is wise and timely. What the South needs is a revival of her business and industry. She needs capital to procure tools and implements for farming—to pay for her labor in advance of its harvest, to rebuild the dwellings and restore the industry swept out of existence by the war; and it is only from the North, or from abroad, that she can hope to get it.

But it does not come! Neither foreigners nor Northern capitalists will send their money into the Southern States for investment, either in lands, or in anything else. And the reason is perfectly obvious; they have not sufficient confidence in the political, industrial, and social future of the South to warrant them in committing their capital to its control. Men will not put their money into any State or country, until they can form some reliable judgment of the usage to which it will be subjected. They want to know the general character and drift of the laws which control it; the rate and kind of taxation to which it will be subjected; the security with which it will be surrounded, and the facilities which will be afforded for employing, changing, or withdrawing it at pleasure. All these things depend on the character of the government which may be established. And until capitalists can form some more accurate and reliable opinion as to the kind of governments which are hereafter to exist in the Southern States, and the degree of stable wisdom and justice which may be expected from them, they will not put their property under their control.

Just now the Southern States seem likely to pass substantially under the control of their negro population. Even in States where the negroes have not an absolute majority of the voters, they have enough to decide the policy of the State Governments, unless the white voters unite against them. The latter course would be very likely to involve a conflict of races which would throw society and all its interests into chaos; and if it is not resorted to, the substantial negro supremacy which would follow is an experiment which remains to be tried. The loud and confident predictions of politicians and the press do not settle the question. Capitalists who have money to invest prefer to await the result of such an experiment, which, be it remembered, is as yet wholly untried in the practical working of our democratic institutions.

We have States and communities where a very large per cent. of the governing people is made up of the ignorant and inexperienced; but we have never yet made any trial of such an experiment as is involved in suddenly giving three-fifths, one-half, or even one-third of the political power of any State to a class of men just released from embruting, blinding, and degrading slavery, not only aliens in race, but of that race which more than any other on the earth is repugnant to Anglo-Saxon sentiment and prejudice, utterly without experience in civil affairs, unaccustomed even to care for themselves in the smallest matters of daily life, and certain, for a long time to come, to be mere tools in the hands of selfish, unscrupulous, and irresponsible politicians on one side or the other.

This is an experiment yet to be tried. It may work well. It may give to liberty stronger guarantees, to property greater security, to labor a surer reward, to enterprise greater stimulus, and to the best interests of the State and its people a safer development, than any form of government which has been tried hitherto. The *Tribune* believes that it will. So do some of the great capitalists of New England, of New York, and the West—those of them who espouse these theories of universal negro suffrage, to be enforced upon the South by military power, and who are sending political missionaries into the Southern States to organize the permanent establishment of governments based upon them. *But even they do not send their money.* They do not invest in Southern lands or Southern industries of any kind. Strongly as they recommend such investments to other people—earnestly and justly as they invoke aid to the Southern States through such instrumentalities—they do not exhibit that full faith in their own advice which acting upon it would imply.

What the South needs—like all other great communities—first of all, and as the condition *sine qua non* of all industrial prosperity and all material development—is a settled Government, in the practical working of which all who live there, and all who think of investing money there, and all whose welfare in any way depends upon Southern prosperity, shall have a strong and abiding confidence. The South has no such Governments now. It has no Governments which command the respect and confidence of its own people. It is trying very hard to get them, and Congress is trying to help them. But Congress has views and purposes in its action with which the South not only does not sympathize, but which encounter its resolute and rooted hostility; and the result is a conflict of interest, of feeling, and of effort which threatens to prevent, for a long time to come, such action as the *Tribune* deems essential to the relief and prosperity of the Southern States.

Congress has assumed control of the whole Southern question. It denied and violently resisted, resented, and defeated the authority which the Executive attempted to assert and exercise over it. Rightly or wrongly, it took into its own hands the whole business of dealing with the South—of providing such Governments as will command confidence and secure the peace, progress, and prosperity of the Southern States. And Congress must expect to be held responsible for the results.

Is "Cut-Throat" the Only Game?

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Much would be gained if some practicable plan were devised for adjusting the multiplied and apparently conflicting interests of the different branches of industry in this country, and of the different sections of the country. In order that we may live together harmoniously and prosperously, the relations between our varied industries must be defined, and the claims of all regulated and balanced each with the other. If these industries continue involved in perpetual strife, all must be injured. Yet it is by personal strife, by pertinacious scheming, that each now seeks its ends at Washington.

Whenever a revenue or financial measure is introduced in Congress, delegations hurry on to represent certain localities and branches of business; and, in their struggle, success is too apt to be proportionate, not to the intrinsic merit of the cause, but to the diplomatic skill displayed in the management of committees, and to the weight of influence used in button-holding honorable members. We hear of men going to Washington in the cotton interest, in the iron interest, in the wool interest, or, it may be, in the New England interest, in the Western interest, in the Southern interest; and these interests, thus meeting in antagonism at the Capital, attack or support the measure under debate, whatever it may be—not upon general principles, but in view of its presumed relations to particular places or persons.

Sometimes two of these interests combine for the discomfiture of a third; but no attempt is ever made to ascertain whether there is not a common ground on which the best prosperity of all may be secured.

Before our domestic and foreign commerce in every branch can attain to a sound and healthful development, a process of adjustment must be found. Our commercial legislation, to be wise and salutary, must be framed with reference to all parts of the country, and every department of industry; and to ensure this there must be no pressure upon it from any one or more localities or industries.

These should be represented elsewhere than at the seat of government, and with the intention not to discover which is the strongest, the richest, or the largest numerically, but to secure and promote the common welfare. They should at the outset accept the postulate that iron, cotton, and wheat are not necessarily or inherently opposed to each other, and that there is no natural incompatibility between the prosperity of east, west, north, and south. All manner of trades and occupations flourish side by side within the same street, within the same city; why not within the same Union? There may be circumstances under which it is desirable for representatives of some one trade or business to convene for conference and coöperation; but it would serve a far better public object if merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and forwarders assembled together for the purpose of agreeing upon commercial and financial schemes designed and calculated to advance the well being of all unitedly.

Of course in such meetings concessions would be required on the part of most, and probably of all; and thus, while each would yield something, each would also receive something. In the end, therefore, by the removal of all friction and occasion for jealousy, each would be strengthened and enriched to a degree which could never for any length of time be maintained in an Ishmaelitish struggle, every hand against every other.

We suppose it to be with some such object as this that the Boston Board of Trade, at the instance of boards of trade in the West and elsewhere, has issued a call for a general Commercial Convention, to be held in Boston on the fifth of February next. The topics announced for consideration are, as we have before stated, the improvement of inland means of communication, the adoption of a uniform system for the measurement of grain, the adjustment of the currency question in a manner to reconcile conflicting sectional opinions, the restoration of the ocean commerce of the country from its present state of depression, and the organization of a national Chamber of Commerce.

Thus delegates from the prairies will unite with residents on the seaboard in examining into the causes which have injured the shipping and diminished the tonnage of, not the Eastern States, but the Union, and in devising means for restoring the flag to its old position on every ocean. It will be pleasant to see the miller and the manufacturer seeking together to remove obstacles in transportation which embarrass their interchange of commodities, and thus trying practically to diminish the distance which now intervenes to their loss. And as to the currency, contractionists and expansionists will meet, we hope, without prejudice or passion, to find out, if possible, what policy is best, not for the East as against the West, or for the West as against the East, but for the whole country.

Presidential Parties—The Hancock Movement and its Tendencies.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In revolutionary times all the plans and combinations of parties and politicians are as liable to be changed by passing events as is the grouping of its various colored bits of broken glass by a single shake of the kaleidoscope. Thus, for an illustration, we see that the nomination of General Hancock for the next Presidency on the Washington platform, by the independent National Johnson Convention in the White House, has wrought such a wonderful change among all the political elements of the country in their relations towards each other, that we can hardly entertain a doubt that it furnishes the true pattern of the coming Presidential contest.

In the first place, we have, in this White House nomination, the withdrawal of Mr. Johnson in favor of General Hancock. This is a shrewd move of Mr. Johnson. He says to the hopeful Democracy, "You have, since the death of my true friend, John Van Buren, turned your backs upon me, as you did upon honest John Tyler. You are casting about among your old Copperhead leaders for a Presidential candidate—among the Seymours, the Pendletons, the Vallandighams, and others of your old Chicago failures of that stripe. These men have no faith in me, Johnson, and I, Johnson, have none in them. I propose you a compromise on General Hancock—a splendid soldier, a gentleman and a scholar, and a statesman withal, who possesses more of the sterling qualities of George Washington than any man in the land of the living. What do you say?" The masses of the Democracy respond, "Hancock is the ticket. Hancock is good. We will rally under the standard of Hancock." But the old hidebound Copperhead leaders of the Democracy are thrown upon their beam ends. "Are we," they ask, "to be ruled by this man Johnson? Is he, after all, to dictate our nominations? Are we to play second fiddle to Johnson?" They are puzzled and chapfallen. The sceptre is taken from their hands. Mr. Johnson, with all his blundering and all his foolishness in his manipulations of the Democracy, has hit the nail upon the head in his ultimatum of Hancock, and has shown himself, at least on the main issue, to be a wiser man than John Tyler, though not quite up to Tyler in other things.

But the Republican radical managers are as sorely perplexed as the Copperhead chiefs with this Johnsonian bombshell. It is a shrewd prescription. It goes to their bones like the newly-discovered Gettysburg mineral water, which, it is said, will straighten out the worst case of the bone rheumatism in six weeks. Hancock, however, though he went through the fire at Gettysburg, has no need of the Gettysburg water. He is sound. He has no bone rheumatism. The radicals know it, and they are afraid of him. They pretend to be wonderfully taken up with General Grant. "He is one of us, and is with us," they say; but all the time they are planning and plotting to shove him out and shelve him. But if they shelve Grant and take up Chase, where go the army and all the glory of the war? They go to Hancock. So in nominating Hancock for the Democracy, Mr. Johnson nominates Grant for the Republicans; and thus in this single move on the chessboard he blocks the game of both the Copperhead and radical leaders, appoints the candidate on both sides, and shapes the fight for the succession.

The New York Republicans, under the wing of Mr. Chase, are nowhere. They are fifty thousand short. Fenton is demolished, Greeley is all at sea, and as for Weed and Raymond, they have gone over to the bushwhackers. They scour, like Moseby or Cavajal, around the edges of the battle, looking out for the supply trains. We had feared that with the death of rough Dean Richmond and the smooth and polished John Van Buren, after the failure of Haskin with Slocum, the New York Democracy had run to seed. They certainly did look very seedy a year ago; but nigger suffrage has given them a new start, and with Commodore or Land Admiral Vanderbilt, with his four railroads well in hand, like a crack team on the Eighth avenue, and with Peter the Great, known as Bismark Sweeny, in the places of Richmond and Van Buren, New York State and city, on a four-mile stretch, is as safe as Camden and Amboy—yea, safe as Jersey.

This brings us "swinging round the circle" back again to the White House and Mr. Johnson. He is a lucky man, this Johnson, after all, if not a great man. The radicals have failed to impeach him; the Copperheads have failed to catch him, and he has headed off both Copperheads and radicals. Is this a small matter? Mr. Johnson has no doubt had enough of the *rôle* of Jackson and his "By the Eternal, I am in the fight;" and in going back to the Washington platform, with Hancock, he heads off both radicals and Copperheads. He has been studying Tyler and Fillmore, and their game he finds a waste of powder. He takes a new departure. If it can't be Johnson, his successor shall be Hancock or Grant, and this is the battle now before us.

Watchman, what do you see in the offing? Grant the Republican ticket, in spite of himself and in spite of the radicals; Hancock the Democratic champion, in spite of the Copperheads. What else? Vicksburg and Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg, Chattanooga and Appomattox, nigger suffrage, nigger supremacy, white man's government, greenbacks, bonds, banks, taxes, corruptions, Copperheads, conservatives, radicals, whites and niggers, reconstruction and restoration, redemption and repudiation, so inexplicably mixed up that it looks like the first battle of Bull Run, when McDowell thought he had it. The upshot of this negro business in the South, within the next three months, will, we doubt not, settle the question.

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[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE—ADOPTION OF A PLAN—THE STRUCTURE DESCRIBED.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., on Friday last, St. John's Day, received and approved the report of the Building Committee on the proposed new temple, to be erected at Broad and Filbert streets, and decided upon a plan for the building. The decision of the Lodge was made known on Saturday last, and occasioned much congratulation among the members of the Order. The present hall, on Chesnut street, has become too small for the uses of the Order, and, while loth to leave the beautiful structure they now occupy, the Fraternity for a long time has desired one more spacious. The present building has been in use for twelve years, being dedicated on the 25th of September, 1855. For nearly a year past architects have been submitting plans for the proposed new temple, consisting of designs in all the various styles of architecture, and many have been examined by the committee of the Grand Lodge.

After a careful scrutiny of these plans, the selection of that prepared by Mr. J. H. Windrim promises to give to the Order in Philadelphia a building exceeding in size and magnificence any similar edifice in the world. The entire lot, bounded by Broad, Juniper, Filbert and Cuthbert streets, giving an area of 150 by 250 feet, will be occupied by the new temple, the corner-stone of which is to be laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies on the 24th of June next (St. John's Day).

As befits a building of its immense proportions, the new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style, the massive character of this order of architecture, however, being well relieved by the arrangement of the towers, buttresses, balconies, balustrades, and graceful pinnacles, which form part of the design. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad street, which will present one of the most magnificent features of this grand thoroughfare. The building will be three stories in height. The front on Broad street will present two towers, one at each corner, the intervening space being composed of a handsome portico running to the second story, and above which will be two niches for statutes (one of Silence), the whole surmounted at the apex of the roof with a small tower, at the summit of which will be a statue of Charity. On the face of the main front, in addition to the ornamental windows, will be in relief, emblems of the Order—the square and compass, &c. The tower at the southwest corner of the building will be the great feature. It will be 300 feet from the ground to the top of the spire, or 104 feet higher than Christ Church steeple. The four corners of this tower will be surmounted by pinnacles, while the buttresses extending up a considerable distance, the balconies at the windows and the balustrades and general ornamentation of this portion of the structure will add greatly to the beauty of the whole design. The tower, although seemingly connected with the main building, will be constructed separate, in order to insure greater security. A solid foundation of fifteen feet will form the base upon which it will rest. The tower at the northwest corner of the front will be much less in height, but will contain in its ornamentation the same general features. The remaining three sides of the building will be relieved by buttresses between the windows, and the whole effect of the exterior will be at once massive and graceful. The portico at the front being 20 feet in advance of the line of the building, will still further add to the beauty of the design.

On the first floor, raised eight feet from the ground, a hall, twenty feet in width, will run the entire length of the building from east to west, and from this will start two stairways, which, it is asserted, will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind in the United States. Under the northwest tower will be the office of the Grand Master, and in the rear of this will be the grand banqueting room, with kitchen, store rooms, pantries, &c., attached. The banqueting room will be 105 feet by 55 feet, and will be fitted up in a style to correspond with the character of the building. On the other side of the hall, and in front on Broad street, will be the offices of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and in the rear of these will be the Library and Committee Rooms. The second story, or principal floor, will contain the Grand Lodge Room, three rooms for Blue Lodges, one Grand Chapter Room, and the retiring rooms required for the transaction of the business. The Grand Lodge Room will be 105 feet by 53 feet 6 inches, and in the decoration and furnishing of this apartment the prevailing color will be blue relieved by gold, and the intention is to make it one of the most magnificent rooms in the world. The rooms for the Blue Lodges will each be 59 by 43 feet, and handsomely decorated. The Grand Chapter Room will be 81 by 53 feet. Parlors fronting on Broad street, for the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter will adjoin the rooms set apart for the meeting of these bodies. The third story will contain rooms for the Encampments and other purposes, and all will be fitted up in magnificent style.

The building throughout will be fire-proof, iron girders being used at all the stories, and other precautions are being adopted to guard against the destruction of the edifice. Ventilation of the most complete kind has been provided, the steam apparatus to be used for heating the building being also designed to drive a fan, to keep up a circulation of fresh air in all the rooms. Provision has also been made for a bountiful supply of water at every story. The entire building will be devoted to Masonic purposes, and therefore, there will be no residence connected with the hall, as heretofore. The work on the structure will be under the superintendence of the following committee:—H. M. Phillips, James C. Adams, Henry J. White, John U. Gilier, Jacob Loudenslager, Daniel Brittain, Charles H. Kingston and the Grand Lodge elective officers.

Instead of "by contract," the building will be erected by "day's work," and it is estimated that it will require about five years, and an expenditure of about $750,000 to complete the temple. Work upon the excavation will be commenced in a few weeks.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATIONS OF THE YEAR.—In the following account are enumerated the particulars of the most destructive fires which have occurred in our city during the past year:—

There were two destructive fires in February, both on the 27th—one at Fifth and Callowhill streets, where several buildings were burned, the loss being estimated at $17,000, probably rather high; the other at Blondin's woollen mill, in West Philadelphia, at which the loss was set down at $30 000. In April there were several fires which did considerable damage. One on the 1st at Johnson's ink factory, Tenth street, below Lombard, estimated loss, $8000; one on the 2d, when Schofield's large woollen mill, in Manayunk, was burned, involving a loss of $175,000; one on the 6th at R. N. Buckley's furniture factory, Chesnut street, near Twenty-third, loss about $8000. On the 7th stabling and five horses were burned in the rear of Almond street, below Front. On the 10th, stable of Francis Riley, at Thirty-fifth street and Pennsylvania Railroad, where six horses were burned. On the 2d of May the fire at J. Rush Ritter & Co.'s notion house, No. 223 Church street, involved a loss of $18,000. The fire on the 7th, at Askam's child's carriage factory, No. 150 Dock street, destroyed property valued at $10,000. The most destructive fire of the month of May was at Lord's mills in Darby, when the loss footed up to $100,000. On the 15th the fire at Neal & McBride's liquor store and F. Fuguet & Son's cigar and tobacco store, No. 216 S. Front street, caused a loss of $40,000 in all. On the 30th a fire at Schobert & Co.'s block factory, Twenty-fifth Ward, destroyed property to the value of $18,000. On June 9 the stable and carriage-house of George F. Tyler, on Vaughan street, below Locust, were destroyed by fire, and the loss, which included ten horses and six carriages, was estimated at $15,000; the American Theatre, on Walnut street, above Eighth, was destroyed by fire on the 19th. In August there were three destructive fires. On the 10th the Good Intent Mill, West Philadelphia, was damaged to the extent of $20,000; on the 10th the spice mill of Henry & Fisher, Ninth street, above Girard avenue, was damaged, with stock, to the extent of $22,000; on the 19th Carr's distillery, on Willow street, below Second, was damaged, with stock and fixtures, to the amount of $15,000. On October 23d a fire at Randolph & Jenks' store, Letitia and Chesnut streets, did damage to the extent of $25 000. In December there were two fires attended with considerable loss; one on the 17th, at Braner & Brockman's cask factory, No. 248 N. Front street, which did damage to the extent of $10,000, and one on the 21st, at the factory of Horn & Ellis, No. 307 Race street, which caused damage to the building and stock of that and other firms to the amount of $15,000.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The Constitutional Union Association of this city met last week, and adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party predilections, who are in favor of the preservation of the Union, with all the rights, dignity, and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired, the maintenance of the Constitution in all its parts as the supreme law of the land, who are opposed to negro suffrage, and who are opposed to the tyrannical and unconstitutional acts of Congress in creating a military despotism in ten States of the Union, by which every vestige of civil liberty has been effaced in these States, and giving three millions of ignorant, debased negroes the power to rule eight millions of intelligent white men; who are in favor of an economical administration of affairs of the Government, State and National, in order that taxation may be reduced, and who desire to have peace, unity, and fraternity restored throughout the nation, are requested to elect delegates, double in number to their representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to a State Convention of the Constitutional Union party, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 20th day of February, 1868, to take such action as may be necessary to organize the party throughout the nation.

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was held in the Masonic Temple, Chesnut street, on Friday morning, the 27th inst. (St. John's Day), Richard Vaux, acting R. W. Grand Master, and the other Grand Officers being present.

The following named brethren, elected at the Quarterly Grand Communication held on the 4th instant, were duly installed in their respective stations in ancient and solemn form:—

Richard Vaux, R. W. Grand Master.
Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. D. G. Master.
Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. S. G. Warden.
Alfred R. Potter, R. W. J. G. Warden.
Peter Williamson, R. W. G. Treasurer.
John Thomson, R. W. G. Secretary.

The Grand Master then delivered a most impressive address. The R. W. Grand Master then made the following appointments for the present Masonic year, viz:—

Grand Chaplains.—Rev. John Chambers, William Suddards, R. H. Pattison, John Lundy, Philadelphia; W. H. Dinsmore, Schuylkill county; A. J. G. Dubs, Lehigh county; George W. Maclaughlin, Berks county; J. J. McIlyar, Charles Walther, Pittsburg; Thomas J. Johnson, Lebanon county; T. Dougherty, Carlisle.

Senior Grand Deacon.—Harmanus Neff, Lodge No. 155, Philadelphia.

Junior Grand Deacon.—Joseph N. Piersol, Lodge No. 67, Philadelphia.

Grand Stewards.—William Noble, Lodge No. 45, Pittsburg; Charles L. Cornman, Lodge No. 190, Norristown.

Grand Marshal.—George W. Wood, Lodge No. 67, Philadelphia.

Grand Sword Bearer.—Frederick S. Boas, Lodge No. 62, Reading.

Grand Pursuivant.—Joseph H. Boswell, Lodge No. 186, Philadelphia.

Grand Tyler.—Charles Schnider, Lodge No. 71, Philadelphia.

MEETING OF CARPET MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of manufacturers and operatives engaged in the production of articles by hand-looms was held on Saturday evening, at the hall corner of Frankford road and Thompson street, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the tax upon their manufactures. Alexander Peck was appointed chairman, and James W. Allen Secretary.

The chairman alluded to the object of the meeting, and stated that he had conversed with Congressmen now in the city, who assured him that they were in favor of a reduction of the tariff.

A petition, setting forth that it was the true interest of the Government to foster industry and develop the labor of the country, and that the manufacturers' tariff is oppressive to both in respect to the articles manufactured by them, and asking for the repeal of said tax from all articles produced by hand looms, was circulated and numerously signed.

A motion was made and carried that the different manufacturers should be taxed fifty cents on each loom used by them, in order to defray any expense which might result in carrying out the designs of the meeting.

During the evening remarks were made by several persons respecting the objects in question, and the meeting adjourned to reassemble next week.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·24	MOON RISES	9·17
SUN SETS	4·41	HIGH WATER	4·45

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER,
D. C. MCCAMMON,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 7
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 11
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Dec. 17
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 18
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec 19
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 21
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
FOR EUROPE.			
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Jan. 2
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Jan. 2
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Jan. 7
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Schr C. W. May, Kinney, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, from Neuvitas 17th inst., with guano to G. W. Bernadou & Bro. Left barque Thos. Whitney, condemned, to be sold at auction 18th.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, from Mayaguez, P.R., Dec. 15, with oranges to John B. Heyl & Co.

Schr M. A. McGahan, Call, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. S. Detwiler, Grace, from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sammeren, Anderson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 14th inst.

Ship Memnon, Baker, for Philadelphia 15th inst., at Genoa 12th inst.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 27th inst.

Barque Charles Gumm, Rogers, hence at Deal 12th inst., via St. Mary's, Ga., for London and proceeded.

Barque David Nichols, Devereux, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th inst.

Barque Annie Batchelder, Steelman, for Philadelphia cleared at New York 28th inst.

Brig Margaretha, Theslog, hence for Hamburg, put into St. Mary's, Sicily, 9th inst., short of provisions.

Brig D. B. Deane, Vesey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Barbados 28th ult.

Brig Furns, Yates, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

Brig George Amos, Ward, hence, at Portland 27th instant.

Schr J. T. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., and sailed again.

Schr J. A. Parsons, Clark, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 28th inst.

Schr C. Comery, Kuhn, hence, at Portland 28th inst.

Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Portsmouth, at Portland 28th inst., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, hence, at Salem 25th instant.

Schrs J. Maxfield, May, and M. D. Ireland, Ireland, for Philadelphia cleared at New York 28th inst.

Schr J. Stockham, Price, hence, at Salem 26th inst.

Schr Millard Fillmore, hence, at Newport 27th inst.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Deane, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Eva May, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Bermuda 29th ult., put back 9th inst., leaking, etc., and sailed again on the 11th.

Schrs Mary Eliza, Harris; G. Twibill, Miller; Gettysburg, Smith; and H. V. Simmons, hence, at Washington, D. C., 27th inst.

Schr Silver Lake, Matthews, for Philadelphia sailed from Portsmouth 24th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Relief Lightvessel No. 9, was placed on the "Pollock Rip" Shoal on the 24th inst., to remain till the damages to the "Pollock Rip" Lightvessel by collision with the steamer Neptune on the 21st inst. can be repaired.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,
G. S. BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d Dist.
Boston, Dec. 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the red Nun Buoy on South Breaker, approach to Penobscot Bay, Maine, has gone adrift from its moorings, and now lies on the rocks near White Head Light. It will be replaced as soon as practicable.

The Lighthouse Board give official notice that a screw pile lighthouse has been erected at Dog Water Shoals, in the James River, Virginia, to take the place of the one destroyed by ice last winter. It will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 15th of January, when the lightvessel now marking the station will be withdrawn. It should be seen in clear weather a distance of nine miles.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 2p PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

STATIONERY,
CUTLERY,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PLAYING CARDS,
GOLD PENS, ETC.,
IN GREAT VARIETY
Suitable for Holiday Presents,
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.
W. M. CHRISTY,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER AND STATIONER,
DIARIES,
No. 127 South THIRD Street.
12 20 fmw7t PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ZOETROPES.
A fresh supply, with new sets of diagrams, just received. No more interesting or useful article illustrating a principle in optics can be had for the young For sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
12 11 19trp No. 924 CHESNUT St

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall.
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

We offer for sale the best assortment of SAFES in the City, and invite examination into the merits of our Safe. We think we can convince any person of the superiority of our manufacture over others in the market in the essential points of thorough Fire-Proof qualities and perfect dryness, and the entire security of our Burglar-Proof Chests.

Second-hand Safes. Safes Exchanged.

Safes and Heavy Machinery moved and hoisted. 12 21 mws3m

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER, No. 422 VINE Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,
WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.
Double and Single Crown, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana RAISINS.
CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
1 17§rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city 11 2 3m

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22§] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON OCTOBER 1, 1867,
$2,589,368.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	1,009,765·00
Premiums	1,179,596·00

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $9614·13. INCOME FOR 1867, $360,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 12 31]

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE
OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.
POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence, or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.
COLTON & SHELDEN,
GENERAL AGENTS,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.
Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23§

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA:
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
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Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000.
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
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Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw§ JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
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RICHARD CADBURY,
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W. C. LONGSTRETH,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS OVER......$16,000,000
INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER..$1,800,000
PHILADELPHIA BOARD.
Lemuel Coffin, Esq.,
Joseph W. Lewis, Esq.,
Charles S. Smith, Esq.,
Henry A. Duhring, Esq.,
Edward Siter, Esq.
All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
ATWOOD SMITH,
10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 30§

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
Invite attention to their very large stock of
FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AND FANCY GOODS,
Of their own importation, which they offer at
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.
JUST RECEIVED,
A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 26§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,
AT [12 18 12t
REDUCED PRICES.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE.
A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our
HOLIDAY SALES.
NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.
Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.
BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1§4p

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 8] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [87 thstu

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
Three doors above Walnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¼ o'clock.
THE NEW PLAY—LIGHT AT LAST.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Colonel Fitzgerald's original play,
LIGHT AT LAST;
OR, THE SHADOW ON THE CASEMENT.
New Scenery, by Hawthorne and Fetters.
New Music, by G. Remington Fairlamb.
New Dances, by Constantine Carpenter.
Mechanical Effects, by H. Rough.
And a Great Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW as CATHARINE FAIRLAWN.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 30,
seventh night of the charming young artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in her great impersonations of
LADY ISABEL and MADAME VINE,
in C. W. Tayleure's moral drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
GRAND PERFORMANCE
WEDNESDAY (New Year) AFTERNOON.
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ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TOYS
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Nightly appearance of
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FOYER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
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At Half-past 4 o'clock,
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Single Admission, One Dollar. Tickets, Programmes, and Subscription Lists at the Music Stores. 12 30 4t

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Package of Four Tickets for One Dollar.
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AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—See Advertisement under the head of 'Special Notices'" 12 28 am2t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING.
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1867.

Distilled Spirits.

We have almost reached the belief that whisky is the only really staple subject of discussion for the journalist, whether *in the glass or the wood*. It is regarded as one, if not the most, fit object of internal taxation. From tobacco and whisky the American public expects the Government to secure the major part of the internal revenue requisite for its present wants. Such being the case, no apology is needed for "calling up the question."

Almost every one speaks in the most condemnatory manner of the pretended attempts to execute the Internal Revenue laws relating to the manufacture of spirits. Very few stop to reflect over the matter, generally believing that it would be very easy to execute the laws provided honest men were entrusted with the duty.

The fact that a tax of two dollars on a gallon of spirits which costs to produce but sixty cents on the Atlantic board, and about one-half that sum in the great West, is a great temptation to the cupidity of most of human kind, and one embraced without scruple, so far as the question of cheating the Government is concerned, has been too much disregarded; and, notwithstanding the protests made by the better informed to the Thirty-ninth Congress, the system of filling the pockets of individuals with whisky taxes, under the pretense of obtaining revenue for the Treasury, was continued. At length, the revenue derived from distilled spirits has decreased to the *rate of thirteen million dollars per annum*, since July 1, 1867.

The bonded system, under which spirits have been transferred from one district to another without payment of the tax, has proved to be almost entirely in the interest of fraud. It was presumed at first to be essential to the interests of the West, in affording interior States the opportunity of a market on the Atlantic board, without advancing the tax; in other words, sending whisky in bond to New York, where the tax should be paid on withdrawal for consumption, or exported without any tax. Let us look at the figures for 1865-1866 (not having the official exhibits of 1866-1867 before us), showing where the twenty-nine millions of dollars collected that year on whisky were paid:—

INTERIOR STATES.

Ohio	$7,264,556·55
Illinois	4,869,767 14
Iowa	1,334,599 80
Indiana	1,237,381·57
Kentucky	1,027,440·27
Missouri	969,814 75
Tennessee	819,184·00
Wisconsin	581,243·25
Total	$17,668,995 33

ATLANTIC STATES.

New York	$5,428,368 37	
Pennsylvania	2,895,112·29	
Maryland	1,143,112 47	
Massachusetts	693,553 10	
New Jersey	267,545·16	
Total		$10,427,691·39
		$28,036,686 72

(The remainder, $1,161,891·43, was collected in twenty-five States and Territories.)

Thus, it is shown that the interior States, for whose benefit the bonded system was established, paid *over sixty per cent.* of the tax collected; while New York, where bonded goods are presumed to be sent and warehoused for either domestic or foreign market, and to the chief city of which State the West finds a more direct transit than to any other point on the Atlantic board, paid little more than *five million dollars*. It is said there are now in bonded warehouse in the Thirty-second District of New York (Wall street, city district), between forty thousand and fifty thousand barrels of distilled spirits, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue says that not more than five million to six million gallons were exported last year.

It is, therefore, quite conclusive that the bonded system does not benefit the West, but has been used as a cover to tremendous frauds on the revenue; else, why should not New York city pay as much tax on distilled spirits as the aggregate payments from all the interior States, since as much has been manufactured in that city during the past two years as has paid tax in the West? We are very much inclined to the adoption of the plan for taxing the *mash* from which spirits are distilled, and thereby getting rid of the question of export tax on spirits altogether, and doing away with bonded warehouses.

The real capacity of a distillery is the fermenting capacity; and as there is no necessity that should cause a mash to spoil, so long as the distiller knows his business, we can see no good reason why the capacity of the fermenting vessels should not be taxed. For example:—

The full fermenting capacity of a distillery being 30,000 gallons, and the process of fermentation requiring seventy-two hours to be complete, it follows that one-third, or 10,000 gallons, would be the quantity used each day; hence the tax should be so much per gallon on 10,000 gallons of mash for each and every day.

The details of such a system—such as rigidly enforcing the law against any unauthorized change of capacity—making allowance for lost time in event of a break-down in the distillery, etc., can be easily adjusted.

No system that can be devised will be so perfect as not to be liable to evasion; but this would insure a fixed income from spirits, and not leave the distiller at the mercy of the ceaseless demands of official thieves, as has been the fact during the past year in almost every whisky district, because he would be at perfect liberty to make as much alcohol or distilled spirits from his mash as his skill could command, and the most skilful would have the advantage, as they would were there no tax imposed.

It would be wise, in our judgment, to impose such a tax on the mash as would be equivalent to the rate of 50 cents per gallon on spirits. That rate would yield fifty million dollars, and at the same time favor those mechanical arts and sciences which require the use of alcohol—a favor of particular interest to our own city of Philadelphia, for here there are more uses for alcohol, with our manufacturing chemists, than in any other manufacturing neighborhood.

We think this proposition to tax the mash would find favor with the *bona fide* distillers, and encourage the legitimate production of spirits in the West, where, by the use of the offal of the distillery in the feeding of cattle and hogs, the business can be prosecuted with the greatest economy.

The Government wants tax, that is patent; but the people need a system which shall secure the tax and not demoralize the whole community. The present law is a premium offered to fraud, because it combines distiller with official in corruption. Take away the Government officials, except Assessor, Collector, and the Assistant Assessor, and have no necessity for their employment, and the frauds will disappear.

Every distiller taking license will become an excise officer, to the extent of crushing out all unlicensed ones; and there will be enough of those who are expert in the distilling business to keep close watch on the capacity of every distillery, and guard against unauthorized changes.

The Money Question in Connection With Purchases of Foreign Territory.

It is daily becoming more doubtful whether the House of Representatives will make the appropriation necessary to carry into effect the treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska. The conviction is quite general that the bargain made by Mr. Seward is a bad one, and that the country is not worth the money we are called upon to pay for it. The Executive department of the Government seems to have gone upon the assumption that the House of Representatives would be concluded by the action of the President and the Senate in making the treaty. It under this supposition, we suppose, that the actual transfer of the territory to our control has been made. It would, doubtless, be a little mortifying to retire from Alaska after having taken formal possession of it; but, in our form of government, the right of the House of Representatives to refuse to make an appropriation is as indisputable as that of the President and Senate to make a treaty. It would have been in better taste for the President to have awaited the action of the House upon the money part of the question before pushing matters so far.

Off With Their Heads!—The President has romoved Generals Ord and Pope, and appointed Generals McDowell and Meade as their successors. We have long since ceased to seek for a reason in the vagaries of the Executive, and it is well we are not disposed to search for them now. Why General Pope should be removed may be found in his radicalism. But why remove General Ord? He was the mildest type of a military commander, subservient in all things, a second Hancock and a third Washington. But the President is like the boy with the switch, he cuts off the heads of all the plants he meets, for the sheer pleasure of cutting them off. McDowell may have executive abilities, but if they do not excel his military capacities, we fear he will be but a sorry substitute for General Ord.

EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

A Locomotive Boiler Torn to Atoms—One Man Killed and Several Injured.

From Chicago Republican, Dec. 28.

Another terrific locomotive explosion occurred shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, resulting in the instant death of one man and serious injury to several. Engine No 56, of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, while drawing a car along the track between Sixteenth street and the crossing of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, exploded, scattering its remnants to the four winds, and carrying devastation to the surrounding buildings.

Attached to the locomotive was the caboose for the conveyance of workmen from the city to a point about a mile without the city limits, and the same being occupied by about twenty-five men. It seems almost miraculous that quite a number of lives were not sacrificed. The locomotive had stopped at Polk street, and there the workmen took their seats in the caboose. A moment afterwards it again stopped, this time at the crossing, when the explosion occurred. The greatest consternation ensued, and everybody ran to and fro in the wildest confusion.

The forward dome of the engine had blown out, carrying with it two feet or more of the boiler, which was hurled into an adjacent lumber yard. The sand box was annihilated and scattered in infinitesimal portions about the spot, and the bell-frame was thrown through the smoke-stack. Fences and everything of a fragile nature in the vicinity were dashed to pieces.

The accident was attended by a sad fatality. A German lad named Wilhelm Mertes was on his way to work at Boomer's bridge yard; and at the moment the explosion took place was passing along the sidewalk on Clark street. A small fragment of the boiler struck him on the head, and that, together with the force of the concussion, which carried him over the fence of a yard near by, a distance of over twenty feet, caused his death. His body was frightfully mangled. The skull was fractured near the left ear, and his right leg was broken. He was eighteen years of age, and had been in the employ of Mr. Boomer as day watchman. His mother resides at No. 42 Finnell street, where an inquest upon the remains will be held at 9 o'clock this morning.

Eli Hoddin, engineer, James A. Thompson, fireman, and Peter Desmond, wiper, were on the engine when the accident occurred, and were violently hurled to the ground. Mr. Thompson was somewhat scalded, and the others were injured in various ways. Their wounds however, are not considered dangerous. Officer Barrett, of the Twenty second Street Sub-Police Station, attended to the wounded men until the services of a physician could be procured. Nothing certain could be learned regarding the cause of the explosion. The engine, it is alleged, was a very old one, and some time since had been ordered out of service, owing to its weakened condition. There was a head of 110 pounds of steam on at the time. A portion of the boiler is now in the yard adjoining the crossing.

—Since the closing of the war the gold field of Georgia is again engaging attention. In former years the yield of gold was so large that Government established a mint at Dahlonega, Lumpkin county, in the western part of the State. Orders have been recently given to have this mint, which was necessarily closed during the war, opened again. Three large ingots of gold, from the Levis gold mine, valued at $4500, the product of one week's work, at the cost of $1100, were recently exhibited in Washington.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

IF ASMODEUS SHOULD UNROOF all the houses in New York, as the story says he unroofed those of Madrid, in the dressing-rooms of nine tenths of the *beau-monde* would be seen Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus."—*Wilkesbarre Union* 1t

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Winter Term begins MONDAY January 6. Vacancies for Beginners and Advanced Pupils, for Singing, Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc. Harmony, Elocution and Languages. Tuition—$10, $15, and $20 per quarter. Under a thorough system of instruction taught by the best Professors. S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT. Office hours, 8 to 1 P. M. 12 28 4t*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1867.

An Election for Thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Company's Office,
Nos 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
On MONDAY, January 13, 1868,
between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M
12 30 10t* WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2451 Frankford road
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 28, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 13, 1868 at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 30 12t R W DEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Corner of Columbia and Ridge avenues.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 28 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 12 M., at which time an election will be held for a President and Five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
WILLIAM S. BLIGHT,
12 30 mwsJ13 Secretary.

NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES.
PHILADELPHIA December 28, 1867.

A penalty of FIVE (5) PER CENT. and costs of advertising will be added to all City and State Taxes remaining unpaid after January 1, 1868
RICHARD PELTZ,
1t Receiver of Taxes.

BOARD OF TRADE.—A MEETING OF the Association will be held at their Rooms, No. 505 CHESNUT Street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 30th instant, at 8 o'clock, to take action on a series of resolutions touching the financial policy of the Government, and its effect upon trade, and to give such expression of the sentiment of Philadelphia as may help to mould legislation at Washington. 1t

WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. 1t

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28, 1867.
Mail for Havana, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office December 31, at 6 A. M.
HENRY H. BINGHAM,
1t Postmaster.

THE GREAT REMEDY.—
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THE GREAT REMEDY
THE GREAT REMEDY
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THE GREAT REMEDY
For the Cure of Coughs Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.
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Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

HARRIS' SEAMLESS
KID GLOVES,
Ladies' Fur Top Cloth Gloves,
FULL LINE
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves,
Best British Hosiery,
Real French Whalebone Corsets,
87½ Cents.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Etc.
AT LOWEST PRICES.
HAMRICK & COLE,
WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
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CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR CHILDREN

A large and fine selection of
Hobby Horses, Velocipedes, Wheelbarrows, Express Wagons, Carts, Sleighs, Etc. Etc.,
BY THE MANUFACTURER,
J. A. YOST,
NO. 214 DOCK STREET,
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CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 9 2mt

SKATING! SKATING!!
WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
ICE MOST SPLENDID AND STRONG.
Open until 10 o'clock at night.
NELLIE DEAN,
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF THE WEST,
will skate on WEDNESDAY, January 1. 1t*

ITALIAN OPERA.
GALA FESTIVAL SEASON
OF
GRAND OPERA
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
COMMENCING JANUARY 6, 1868,
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS COMMENCES
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1868,
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
(See prices elsewhere).
MEMORABLE COMBINATION!
UNPARALLELED ON THIS CONTINENT!
MAX MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY ENTIRE!
LAFAYETTE HARRISON'S
GRAND CONCERT AND ORATORIO COMPANY ENTIRE!
LEONARD GROVER'S
GRAND GERMAN OPERA!
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
AND
THE COMBINED GRAND ORCHESTRAS!
(See adjacent column.)
MAX MARETZEK, IMPRESSARIO.
Director of the New York Academy of Music.
The New York Academy Company presents:—
MISS MINNIE HAUCK,
Prima Donna Leggiera Assoluta.

This charming young American Prima Donna has covered herself with laurels this season. She adds another and a brilliant star to the Constellation which America has given to the world of art. In addition to her regular repertoire, in which she has greatly distinguished herself, Miss HAUCK will essay in Philadelphia this season the *role* of "Marguerita" in German, in conjunction with JOSEPH HERMANNS as "Mephistopheles."

SIGNORA ANTOINETTA RONCONI,
Prima Donna Leggiera.
SIGNORA NATALI TESTA,
Prima Donna Contralto.
SIGNORA FREDERICA RICARDI
SIGNOR EMILIO PANCANI,
his first appearance in Philadelphia.

The very renowned *Prima Tenore* justly celebrated as the most pure and scholastic artist since the construction of the Academies. Signor Pancani, in addition to his usual repertoire, will appear this season in his famous impersonation of Rossini's "Othello."

SIGNOR RAMIERI BARAGLIA,
Prima Tenore Leggiero,
His first appearance in Philadelphia.
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI,

The first of living *bassi buffi*. Signor Ronconi waived an engagement at Her Majesty's Grand Opera, London, to remain another season in America. This season embraces his celebrated and delightfully comical impersonation of "Nicolo," in *Carnival de Venise*.

SIGNOR FERNANDO BELLINI,

The popular baritone, whose superb voice, admirable presence, and impassioned style have justly made him one of the greatest favorites of the American lyric stage. Signor Bellini has never appeared to such advantage as in the memorable repertoire selected for this season.

SIGNOR GUISEPPE ANTONUCCI,
Primo Basso Cantata.

Relieved by the superabundant force of artistes from the intensely declamatory and dramatic roles, Signor Antonucci's noble organ is heard to the highest possible advantage in the majestic music of Mozart and Rossini, while his impressive and dignified mien gives an importance to his repertoire hitherto unknown.

SIGNOR ENRICO TESTA,
Prima Tenore Leggiero
SIGNOR NICOLI BARILLI,
SIGNOR BANFI,
SIGNOR RICARDI,
M. AMATI DU BREUL,
Conductors,
CARL BERGMAN
AND
MAX MARETZEK.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS.
SIGNORA MARIETTA GAZZANIGA
(Marchioness di Malaspina),
the renowned Dramatic Prima Donna, will make her first appearance in Grand Opera since her great triumph in this city a few seasons since.
JOSEPH HERMANNS,
the popular Basso, gives, this season, his famous impersonation of MEPHISTOPHELES in Gounod's "FAUST."
THEODORE HABELMANN,
the very popular Lyric Tenor of the Grand German Opera, sings this season "FAUST."
THE COMBINED GRAND CHORUSES
are constituted of the members of the Grand German and Italian Companies, and is at once the largest and most efficient which has yet appeared in Grand Opera in this country.
The GRAND ORCHESTRA comprises all the principal Grand Opera Virtuosos of the New York Academy.
THE COSTUMES are all new, and of the most expensive material, made by Parisian Tailors, with strict historic accuracy, necessitating by far the largest outlay ever undertaken for Grand Opera in America.
The sale of Secured Season Tickets commences WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1868 (New Year's Day), at 9 o'clock in the morning.

THE SEASON SALE OF SECURED SEATS commences WEDNESDAY, January 1 (New Year's Day), at 9 o'clock A. M.
The Direction, in order to secure for this season a memorable success commensurate with the notable character of the occasion, has resolved upon the following
SEASON PRICES:—
SEASON TICKET, SECURED SEAT, TWELVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,
THIRTEEN PERFORMANCES, TWELVE DOLLARS.
ALTERNATE TICKET, SECURED SEAT, commencing on either the First or Second nights,
SIX PERFORMANCES, SIX DOLLARS.
It will thus be seen that for the Season Subscriber the price for this Season, entirely unprecedented as is the importance of the attractions, is less than
ONE DOLLAR EACH OPERA.
A Season Sale of utterly unequalled magnitude is confidently anticipated.
Sale commences Wednesday morning, January 1, at 9 A. M.
NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.
THE REPERTORY.
NOTICEABLE—The great strength of the combined Companies and the earnest interest of the artistes enables the Direction to present, for the first time in America, all the minor roles sustained by the artistes of established reputations and marked excellence.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Grand Opera by GOUNOD (Composer of Faust.) The latest Operatic Sensation. Its first presentation in Philadelphia.
CARNIVAL DE VENISE.
Comic Opera by PETRELLA. Its first representation in Philadelphia. The greatest success in comic opera of the American stage. Signor RONCONI'S most popular role.
The
OTHELLO.
Grand Opera by ROSSINI. Its first presentation in Philadelphia in many years.
DON BUCEFALO.
Comic Opera by RICCI BROTHERS. Its first presentation in Philadelphia.
DON GIOVANNI.
Grand Opera by MOZART. Presented with its memorable cast—Parepa Rosa, Hauck, Testa, Ronconi, Bellini, Antonucci, Bargia.
L'AFRICAINE.
Grand Opera by MEYERBEER. Madame GAZZANIGA in her very celebrated role of Selika.
IL TROVATORE,
The ever popular, with a cast of superlative strength.
IL BARBIERE,
Comic Opera, by ROSSINI. The recent triumph of Madame PAREPA ROSA.
ROBERTO; OR CRISPINO.
FAUST.
Grand Opera by Gounod, given in German, with JOSEPH HERMANNS in his great role of Mephistopheles, THEODORE HABELMANN as Faust, and Miss MINNIE HAUCK as Marguerita.
And
STABAT MATER,
Grand Oratorio by Rossini, with a cast of superlative strength.
NO OPERA WILL BE REPEATED.
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"This lady is now universally acknowledged as the best lyric artiste who has visited this country of late years; but the extent and versatility of her talents are scarcely yet known to the public. Nothing comes amiss to her; in every style of music—oratorio, grand opera, comic opera, bravura, sentimental, and even comic ballads, she is equally at home, executing each one not only in a most perfect and finished manner, but giving to it at the same time a charm and grace which would lead the audience to imagine that she had made that particular school her a specialty. She is besides a most charming and accomplished lady, never wilfully disappointing the public, and always ready to do a kind and generous action."

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$1,101,400 par.	Market value	$1,102,802·50
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	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,384·35
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SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

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THAT there will be no further postponement of the grand distribution of presents among the shareholders in the Riverside Institute is an established fact. The distribution will assuredly come off on the 8th prox. The agents have all been instructed to make complete returns by this time, in order that there may not be the least possible delay. Those who wish shares should apply at the office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

BEFORE the close of the year, if Winter Clothing is bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, not only will bargains be had, but a Happy New Year is, in a great measure, guaranteed. The splendid Clothing that is sold here at such low prices cannot fail to make any purchaser happy.

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THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

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MARRIED.

DUFFIELD—MOORE.—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. Jos. R. Moore, HENRY DUFFIELD, Esq., of Erie, Pa., to EMMA, youngest daughter of B. K. Moore, Esq., of this city. (Erie papers please copy.) *

LANK—DE SANNO.—On the 24th instant, by the Rev. A. Atwood, Mr. NATHANIEL LANK, of Frederica, Del., to Miss MARY DE SANNO, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CONARROE.—On the morning of the 29th instant, Miss ANNA C. CONARROE, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend the funeral. The services to be held at the Baptist Meeting House, in Marcus Hook, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, January 2. Trains leave Baltimore Railroad Depot at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Linwood Station.

FITLER.—On the 26th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of Theodore and Sarah L. Fitler, of Tallula, Miss., and granddaughter of Mrs. Eliza Fitler, in the 16th year of her age.

Due notice will be given of funeral. *****

LEVY.—On the evening of the 26th instant, at Aiken, South Carolina, Captain JOHN P. LEVY, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 S. Fortieth street, on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Berean Baptist Church. Interment at the Woodlands. *

MATHER.—On the 29th inst., JOHN B. MATHER, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 524 Dickerson street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery. **

RANDOLPH.—On the 29th instant, MARY RANDOLPH, widow of Edward Randolph, Jr., in the 79th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 247 N. Twelfth street, on Fourth-day, the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Friends' Western Ground. **

WEST.—In Norristown, on Saturday, December 28, in her 22d year, Mrs. M. E., wife of James G. West, and daughter of Charles and E. N. McCalley.

The relatives and friends of the family will attend funeral from her parents' residence, Main street, near Ford, at Norristown, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Montgomery Cemetery.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF MERIDIAN SUN LODGE, No. 158, A. Y. M., will meet at the MASONIC HALL on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Brother JOHN P. LEVY.

By order of the W. M.
WILLIAM D. SHUBERT, Secretary.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17⅔p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

OUTBURST OF FENIANISM.—The various Fenian organizations of our city and vicinity are making extensive preparations for having a grand funeral pageant, on New Year's day, in memory of the Irishmen lately executed in Manchester, England. Three coffins, each bearing respectively the names "Allen," "O'Brien," and "Larkin," have been provided, and are now lying in states, at Gartland's Hall, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.

Yesterday afternoon a final meeting for perfecting arrangements was held at a hall in Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.

About four hundred of the prominent Fenians of the city were present. Dr. Carroll presided. Several literary and beneficial societies were represented, besides the various circles of the Brotherhood. It was decided that the members of the different societies could wear their own badges if they chose to do so. The military escort will comprise Company A of the Irish Republican Army, the National Guard regiment, and Major Brady's battery of artillery. The latter will fire a salute at Penn Square.

It was decided that the procession should form on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut street, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the order of formation will be as follows:—

Cavalcade of mounted men.

First Division—Philadelphia Union and Volunteer Circles, Fenian Brotherhood, and all beneficial societies.

Second Division—Wolfe Tone, '98, William R. Roberts and Fitzgerald Circles.

Third Division—Montgomery, Richmond, and Gibbons Circles.

Fourth Division—Sarsfield, Emmett, and Laby Circles.

Fifth Division—All military organizations desiring to participate.

Sixth Division—Companies belonging to the Philadelphia Fire Department.

Then will follow invited guests, citizens, etc. and a cavalcade will close the procession. The dress of the participants in the parade will consist of dark suits, high hats, white gloves, and badges. Mr. James O'Reilly has been selected as Chief Marshal, and E. Dougherty and A. W. McDermott as Special Aids.

The following is the route of the procession:—Form on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut, countermarch on Broad to Market, out Market to Seventeenth, down Seventeenth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Sixteenth, down Sixteenth to Christian, down Christian to Third, up Third to Coates, up Coates to Tenth, down Tenth to Arch, up Arch to Twentieth, down Twentieth to Chesnut, and down Chesnut to Independence square.

The following gentlemen are appointed Marshals of the several Divisions, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly:—

First Division.—Marshal—Andrew Wynne, Esq.
Aids—Captain D. F. Gillen and Michael Nash.
Second Division.—Marshal—Michael D. Kelly, Esq.
Aids—Major John McHugh and Major William McWilliams.
Third Division.—Marshal—John Brennan, Esq.
Aids—Captain F. P. Quinlan and Matt. McGurk.
Fourth Division.—Marshal—James Mounihan, Esq.
Aids—James Moran and James Cardell.
Marshal of Cavalcade—Colonel William Davis.
Special Aids to Chief Marshal—Colonel A. Mehler, Colonel James Duffy, Colonel P. McDonough, and Adjutant A. W. McDermott.

In the morning a mass meeting will be held in the new Court House, when an oration will be delivered by John O'Byrne, Esq.

OPENING OF A FREE READING-ROOM.—After overcoming the numerous difficulties which surround such an undertaking, the proposers of a free reading-room in Germantown, open every evening to all, have at last succeeded in crowning their efforts with success. The large basement of Christ Church, on Tulpehocken street, has been handsomely fitted up, and will be formally opened with appropriate exercises on the first night of the new year. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Stevens and others. The enterprise is well calculated to do good, and will doubtless be productive of much pleasure to those who now for the first time have a place to which they are welcome, and in which they can enjoy rational amusement and instruction. The anniversary of the Sunday School of Christ Church was held on Friday last, and was attended by about 650 children. A Christmas tree was furnished them and a handsome festival. The services were extremely interesting and appropriate to the occasion.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—On the 17th instant, a young man entered the jewelry store of Clark & Biddle, and desired to look at some coral jewelry. He asked for a piece of paper to write a note. This was furnished, and he left. Shortly after, a coral set, valued at $250, was found to be missing. The same man, accompanied by another, visited the store of Wriggens & Warden, on the southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, in the afternoon, and stole a set of diamond jewelry, worth $450. This morning, as one of the above mentioned gentlemen was passing the store of Farr & Brother, on Chesnut street, below Fourth, he saw the parties in there, looking at some goods. He hastened to Fifth and Chesnut streets, and informed Detective Lamon. That gentleman immediately repaired to the store and arrested the men. They will have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

STOLE A "HOSS"—ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—Two or three days ago John Burns stole a horse belonging to his brother Peter, from a stable in the upper portion of the city, and sold it to Adam Forepaugh for $30. A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and placed in the hands of Reserve Officer Kendig. About 9 o'clock on Saturday night the officer saw him in company with one Samuel Torrence, standing at Ninth and Chesnut streets; he arrested him, when Torrence struck Kendig on the ear with some sharp instrument, cutting it badly. He was taken in charge and both were taken before Recorder Eneu this morning, and Burns was held in $2500 bail to answer, and Torrence in $1000 bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on an officer.

STABBING AFFRAY.—In the neighborhood of 12 o'clock on Saturday night, two men named John Getz visited a lager-beer saloon on Front street, above York, and called for a glass of beer. They commenced to raise a row with the proprietor, when a James Raney interfered and took his part. One of the men, whose name we could not learn, then stabbed Raney once in the abdomen and twice in the head. The former wound is about two inches in length and the same in depth. The wounded man was taken to his home, about a square off from the scene, and medical assistance summoned, and the wound pronounced dangerous. He now lies in a precarious condition. Getz was arrested by Officer Meyers, and was committed to answer by Alderman Heins. The other man escaped.

RUFFIANS.—Patrick Maginnis and John Gallagher met a woman named Jane Duncan in the street, yesterday. She belonged in Baltimore, and asked them to show her the way to the depot. They said they would, but instead of keeping their word, took her to a blacksmith shop at Passyunk road and Taylor street, for improper purposes. Her cries attracted the attention of an officer, who rapped on the door. The two individuals attempted to jump over the fence, but the officer caught them. Alderman Mink held them in bail to answer.

LARCENIES.—Abraham Jones (colored) was arrested on Saturday, charged with boarding a canal boat lying at Coates street wharf, and stealing a lot of rope. Alderman Toland committed him in default of $600 bail to answer.

Nathan Cook has been committed by the same Alderman to answer the charge of purloining a lot of meerschaum pipes and dolls from the store of George Doll, on Sixth street, above Market. The property was recovered by Officer Kell, of the Harbor Police.

DANGEROUSLY HURT.—Shortly after 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, as a young man named James Sensenderfer was walking along in the vicinity of Broad and Coates streets, he was set upon by two men. One of them struck him with a blackjack, breaking his jaw. They were arrested shortly after, and were committed to await the result of Sensenderfer's injuries by Alderman Toland.

PETERSONS' PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST is out for January, 1868, and is more valuable to our merchants than any past issue. It describes minutely and clearly all new counterfeits, gives the names of all banks, particularly those of late origin, and should be owned by every merchant, no matter how small or great, as an infallible reference.

A NEW DRESS.—The *Morning Daily News* came out this morning in an appropriate dress for the holiday season and the new year. It has almost entirely changed from its original appearance. The paper on which it is printed is good; but the more attractive feature is its neat new typographical dress, which was furnished by Collins & McLeester.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR will open their new hall, on Cherry street, above Fifth, this evening, by a grand concert and a display of fireworks.

A LARGE ROBBERY—$400 IN MONEY, AND $14,392 WORTH OF PROMISSORY NOTES STOLEN.—This afternoon, about 2 o'clock, two men went into the flour warehouse of Macky, Beattie & Hay, No. 25 South Water street, and desired to make a large purchase of flour. They were all standing in the office, where Mr. Beattie was at the time engaged. They asked the latter to show the brands then for sale, and the three stepped out into the warehouse to look at the flour.

While one of them engaged Mr. Beattie in conversation, the second thief slipped back in the office, and, stepping behind the railing, jerked out the money drawer, and took therefrom a pocket-book containing between $300 and $400 in money, and promissory notes to the value of $14,392 75.

He then escaped from the office, and Mr. Beattie had no sooner bid good day to the accomplice of the thief, and had stepped into his office, before he discovered the robbery.

The notes stolen are five in number, and in order that all may be on their guard not to negotiate them, we give the particulars, as follows:—All of the notes run four months. The first was drawn on the 2d of December by H. S. Hannis & Co. for $4945·61; the second, drawn on the 8th of October by Solomon Alter for $1300; two others drawn by the same person on the 10th and 15th days of October for $4051·33 and $2610·39, respectively. The last was drawn by Patterson & Boulton on the 17th inst. for $1481 92.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were sold at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

600 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Co. at 2c.	$12·00
60 shares Brady Bend Iron Co. at 50c.	$35·00
150 shares Honey Comb Petroleum Co. at 4½c.	$18·56
100 shares Winslow Oil Co. at ⅛	$2·50
100 shares Sterling Oil Co. at ⅛	$2·50
50 shares Monitor Oil Co. at ⅛	$0·06
500 shares Tidiout and Allegheny Oil Co. at 5c.	$25·00
1300 shares Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Co. at 50c.	$650·00
200 shares McElheney Oil Co. at ⅜	$0·75
2500 shares Dustin Farm and Cherry Run Oil Co. at 5c.	$125·00
150 shares Dalzell Oil Co. at 50c.	$75·00
3 FRAME AND BRICK HOUSES—Nos. 521, 523 and 525 Marriott street; lot 40 by 101 feet; subject to nine shillings ground rent	$3550·00
HALF INTEREST IN A LOT—Christian street, above Fourth; 20 by 101 feet; subject to nine shillings ground rent	$125·00
THE HALF INTEREST IN TWO FRAME HOUSES—Nos. 923 and 925 South Fifth street; 36 by 100 feet	$1250·00
LOT OF GROUND—Southeast corner of Fifth and Marriott streets; 21 by 120 feet	$1350 00

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at 2 o'clock to-day, John Donnelly was charged with entering the store of John Manderson, No. 714 North Second street, on Friday morning a week ago, by forcing open the front door and taking a lot of cloth valued at $350. Detective Tryon found some of the cloth at No. 105 Brown street. The prisoner stated to him that it was there. Donnelly was held in $3000 bail for a further hearing.

Isaiah Dexter was charged with stealing an overcoat and hat belonging to Hon. William B. Mann. He was held for a further hearing.

John Roberts and Joseph Woodruff were charged with the larceny of a lot of jewelry belonging to different parties. The particulars of the case will be found elsewhere in our columns. They were held to answer.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—A young man in the employ of Warner, Miskey & Merrill, on Race street, above Fourth, was arrested a few days since on the charge of purloining brass castings, etc., from the firm. He informed Lieutenant Bowers that he had sold them to a man named Samuel Sodden, who resided at No. 313 Brown street. The place was visited, and a large amount of the goods found there. Alderman Beitler held him to answer.

INTERFERING WITH AN OFFICER.—Yesterday afternoon Officer Watermeyer arrested two individuals at Twenty-first and Callowhill streets for being drunk and disorderly. Henry Beaumont attempted to rescue the prisoners, and struck the policeman. He was arrested, and Alderman Pancoast committed him in default of $800 bail to answer.

FIRE.—About quarter of 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a frame stable attached to the coal yard of George Wagner, on the east side of Percy street, above Poplar, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Wagner's loss is estimated at $50. The building belonged to Nathan Custer, whose loss is $400. No insurance.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—On the 27th instant the German Mænnerchor held an election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:—A. C. Feuss, President; Louis Fourney, Vice-President; R. F. Smith, Treasurer; Charles Roth, Financial Secretary; A. Sengstack, Corresponding Secretary; Carl Sentz, Musical Director.

THERE is no one topic that now receives such universal attention from our people as finance, taxes, etc. The Board of Trade, in its full membership, is invited to consider the subject this evening at their rooms, No. 505 Chesnut street. See advertisement.

MISDEMEANOR.—George McVey was arrested yesterday afternoon for being drunk, and disturbing the congregation of the Tabernacle Methodist Church, on Eleventh street, below Jefferson. Alderman Fitch committed him to answer.

CAUGHT AT LAST.—A man named D. Donnelly, alias Pigeon, was arrested by Detective Lamon on Saturday night for robbing the tailor store of John Manderson, No. 714 North Second street, about two weeks ago. He was held for a hearing to-day.

ROBBERY.—The offices of Francis D. Pastorius, solicitor of patents, and Craig Bros., No. 402 Walnut street, were entered on Saturday morning, and $200 and a large quantity of clothing stolen.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, in sets, and Razors; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $30; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved); Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE,
ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28wsm6p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

ARCH STREET STORE TO RENT.—THE Lease and Fixtures of the spacious store No. 833 ARCH Street will be sold a bargain. 12 28 6t 49*

TO LET—FOUR-STORY BUILDING No. 133 Race street; last occupied as a hotel; suitable for any business. Apply to
J. H. WHEELER,
12 30 3t* No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

Return of Commissioner Rollins—He will not Resign—Colonel Parker on Duty Again—Personal, etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Commissioner Rollins returned this morning from his Northern trip. He authorizes a denial of the statements telegraphed from here that he intended to resign. He has no such intention. These stories are put out as decoy ducks by his opponents but they will not succeed.

Colonel Eli Parker, of Grant's staff, whose marriage created so much talk last week, was on duty this morning at Grant's headquarters for the first time since his wedding.

Colonel Brownlow, the son of Governor Brownlow, and editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, is in town, and called this morning to pay his respects to General Grant.

Extensive preparations are being made for the New Year receptions on Wednesday, and a perceptible rise in the component parts of egg-nogg has occurred in consequence. The receptions this year will rival in gayety and fashion any former period.

Postmaster-General Randall is engaged in equalizing the salaries of Postmasters by reducing some now receiving high salaries, and increasing the stipend received by Postmasters in some of the smaller offices.

General Gillem and Senator Doolittle were closeted some time with the President this morning. Gillem is getting his cue from Johnson how to act when he assumes Ord's position.

Fessenden and several other Senators were with McCulloch this morning on financial matters.

The St. Thomas Earthquake—How the Sick on the Monongahela Fared, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Surgeon Hood, of the United States steamer Monongahela, communicates to the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department a detailed account of the recent earthquake at St. Thomas, in which he makes the following statement relative to the sick on board the ship at that date:—At the time of the earthquake we had a sick list of thirty men, which was much increased by injurious exposure, etc., as the Monongahela was lying on her side at an inclination of 18 degrees.

The Moravian school house was rented as a temporary hospital. Only two men were left in the hospital after the crew of the Monongahela was transferred to the De Soto.

The city hospital at Santa Cruz was so much injured by the earthquake and the overflow of the ocean as to be untenable.

THE LONDON MARKETS TO-DAY.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 30—1·20 P. M.—Consols are unchanged. Illinois Central, 89; United States bonds and Erie Railroad shares are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—1·20 P. M.—Cotton continues unchanged in price.

Breadstuffs—Sales of Corn at 46s; white California Wheat, 15s 2d; No. 2 red Western, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 5s. 3d.; Oats, 3s. 8d; Peas, 46s.

Provisions—Lard, 50s.; Beef, 1·2s. for winter cured; Pork, 37s. 6d. for Eastern prime mess; Cheese, 52s.; Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut.

Produce dull, and steady at last quotations; Sugar quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 30—1·20 P. M.—No change to report in any article.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Archbishop Spaulding on the Wrongs of Ireland and the Fenian Movements—Formation of a Workingmen's Party.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Archbishop Spaulding, of the Catholic Church, Maryland, delivered a lecture in the Maryland Institute, last night. It was largely attended. He gave an account of his recent travels abroad, and spoke of Ireland's oppressed condition, referred to the propriety of the Fenians seeking redress, but condemned all secret and clandestine movements on their part. Free and open discussion was most effective. He also said that great dissatisfaction existed with all classes of the Irish against the English Government. He believed that England was on the brink of a volcano, that she has cut off her right arm by persecuting Ireland. Her hour of extremity will come—her statesmen will feel it—and that before long.

The workingmen here are about forming a party which threatens triumph over all others.

Intense excitement regarding the United States Senatorship exists. Swann and Pratt are the most prominent candidates.

The harbor is again free of ice, and navigation uninterrupted. Snow is indicated.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The *Post* of this city has published a rumor that parties in New York have purchased the steamers Ontario and Erie for seven hundred thousand dollars, assuming a lien on the vessels of some $500,000. They are worth $2,200,000. The owners deny the report.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. George Bancroft Draws a Comparison Between the North German Bund and Our Own Republic.

The Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of State:—

AMERICAN LEGATION, BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Sir:—The interest of a residence in Berlin at this time is immeasurably increased by the opportunity of watching the progress of the greatest European revolution of this century. The victories of Napoleon, preceding the peace of Tilsit, can alone be compared with the successful celerity of the short Prussian campaign of 1866. The political system which Napoleon introduced had no support in the nature of things, and wasted away and utterly fell, not merely because it was carried out in Germany by worthless persons, but because it was at war with the ever active forces of a vigorous nationality and the freedom of a brave and intelligent people. The present Union of German States is the ripened fruit of nineteen generations of continued suffering and struggles, and is so completely in harmony with natural laws, and so thoroughly the concurrent act of Government and people, that it is certain to endure, and is received with the good-will, the consent, or the necessary acquiescence of every power in Europe. The result seems the more wonderful the more it is considered. A united state, having a sea-coast extending from Russia to Holland, a mercantile marine superior to that of any European continental power, inferior only to that of Great Britain, and to that of the United States; a population of thirty millions, of whom more than two-thirds are Protestants, and are all instructed to read and write, and all trained to the use of arms, rises up in the centre of Europe; equal in culture, courage, and prospective, if not immediate influence, to any Government on the continent. This State, whose existence is inspired and guaranteed by a strong and ever-increasing sentiment of ancient and indivisible national unity, is further strengthened by permanent treaties of offense and defense, and commerce with principalities inhabited by 10,000,000 more, and the treaties are of such a nature that the armies of these 10,000,000 are to be placed in time of war under the lead of the President of the United States of North Germany, and their representatives are to take their seats in the joint Parliament which is to prescribe for all one common system of commercial taxation. Controlling the military resources of 40,000,000 of a warlike people, the German Union feels assured of a peaceful neighbor in France; in its compact energy it stands towards the East in an attitude of independence, and is so related to Austria that that empire, if it regards its own welfare, must seek its friendship.

This wonderful result has a special interest for America, because it has sprung from the application of the principles which guided the framers of the Constitution of our United States. The Constitution of North Germany corresponds in so many things with ours that it must have been formed after the closest study of our system, or the same imperfections of government have led the two countries, each for itself, to the discovery and application of similar political principles. As with us, there is here a central government, while the several States, twenty-two in number, retain, each for itself, the powers over internal affairs that have not been delegated. The unity of the people for the whole extent of their territory is established, as by us, by a universal inter-citizenship, giving the rights of a native born to any citizen of any one of them in any other. The powers conferred on the General Government extend, as with us, to naturalization, commerce, and navigation, weights and measures, coin, copyrights and patents, army, militia, navy, post office. Some powers are conferred directly, about which our Constitution is less explicit. The German Union has the regulation of the telegraph, of banks, and of paper currency, the regulation of railroads for military purposes, and in the interest of general commerce. Should any Government prove refractory, the General Government has the amplest power of coercion—instantly by the Commander-in-Chief of the Union in time of war, after consultation with the Council in time of peace. Coercion can extend even to the sequestration of the land and of its local government.

And with us, legislation is carried on by a Parliament of two Houses. The Council, as the German Senate is called, is composed of 43 members. Each State names at least one councillor; otherwise, the distribution of members follows the precedent of the late German Diet, so that Prussia nominates 17. The appointment is made respectively by the Executive of the several States. But it is to be remembered that in each State there is a Constitutional Government, so that the election of councillors is raised above the caprice of the Princes of the several States.

The House of Representatives, or Imperial Diet, as it is called, is composed of 297 members, distributed on the ratio of one to every 100,000 inhabitants, with a further representative to each State for a fraction of 50,000 or more, and chosen by universal suffrage with the ballot. No advantage is conceded to rank or privilege or wealth, and accordingly the Diet just elected, including bankers, large manufacturers, and members of the highest nobility, men of letters, mechanics and laboring men, is a very good representation of the whole country in its present condition. The members of the representative Diet are elected for three years. They can be assembled or prorogued by the President of the United States, but they cannot be dissolved without the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature.

Each House, as with us, has the right to propose laws, to amend them, to reject them, or to concur in enacting them; but in practice, most of the bills are prepared and proposed by the smaller body representing the several States.

The President of the German United States is the King of Prussia. His powers are very much like those of our President, only they are for life, and are hereditary; and a great intensity of executive authority is conceded, from the necessity of guarding against restless and susceptible neighbors. He is Commander-in-Chief of all land and naval forces; he declares war, and restores peace; he directs international relations; but treaties that affect legislation have no validity until they receive the approbation of both branches of the Legislature. He appoints to offices, and has also the power of removal; only the terms in which the power of removal are granted imply that it is not to be exercised capriciously.

Some regulations differ entirely from ours. No members of the Diet may, as such, receive any pay or compensation whatever; but officeholders are eligible as representatives, and their pay may continue during the session. There is nothing in the North German Constitution which forbids the two Houses from sitting separately; but the members of the Council may attend, and do attend the meetings of the Diet; and though they cannot vote with the Diet, they take part in its deliberations. This has led to an opinion that the Council is not a separate branch of the Legislature, but the opinion is unfounded. The Council has its own meetings, its own deliberations, and its own time and place of voting, and has legislative attributes as surely as the American Senate.

The session of the Parliament which has just come an end has been marked by industry, public spirit, and forbearance. Without wasting time in self-gratulations, or rhetoric, or party feuds, the members have, in about thirty sittings, ratified treaties of the greatest moment, and considered and enacted twelve most important measures of immediate necessity; and it is worth observing that the legislation of this Parliament for all North Germany is, on the whole, more liberal than that of the separate Legislatures. But while much has been done, much more remains to be done before the German United States will complete their organization. I remain, sir, yours sincerely,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, etc. etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Jas. G. Evans vs. The Philadelphia, Baltimore & Wilmington Railroad Company. An action for damages sustained through the alleged negligence of defendants. It is alleged that on the 5th of July, 1867, the plaintiff was travelling on the defendants' road, from this city to Elkton, Md., and as the train was approaching Chester, he was leaning against a window and remarking the passing scenery to a friend.

Upon reaching the bridge on this side of Chester, he put his arm out of the window to point out a certain locality to his friend, and as the train passed, his arm struck the bridge, and was so badly injured that it had to be amputated. He complains that the defendants were negligent in running their cars so very near the cords of the bridge, and claims for his injury thus received, damages in $10,000.

The defense set up that the cars were at proper distance from all parts of the bridge, and the misfortune was brought about solely through the rashness and temerity of the plaintiff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Kirk vs. Nathans. A feigned issue to try the ownership of certain goods levied on by the Sheriff. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Thayer.—William Hillery, Assignee in trust for the creditors of the Premium Loan Association of Philadelphia, vs. John Donegan. An action on a mortgage. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, $1053·17.

Simon Brolasky vs. Joseph McClain. An action of electment to try the title to a lot on Market street, below Twentieth. On trial.

☞ OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 232 WALNUT Street on MONDAY, January 13 1868, at 12 o'clock M; and on TUESDAY, January 14 the day following, an election will be held for Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
CHARLES PLATT,
*12 30 2w Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, No. 226 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, December 27, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Shamokin Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 15, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 30 15t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 226 WALNUT Street on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
C. R. LINDSAY,
12 30 15t Secretary.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store,
11 1 fmw2m5p] N. W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 5 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Great Powers Demand the Basis of the Roman Conference.

Minister Menabrea Still Unable to Reconstruct His Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—It appears that the great powers of Europe have determined to ask of the Emperor Napoleon the basis of the Conference to which they have been invited by him, and through which France seeks to negotiate a treaty for the settlement of the troubles of Italy.

It is stated that the inability of General Menabrea, Prime Minister of Italy, to reconstruct his ministry, is now the principal cause of delay in perfecting the arrangements for the meeting of the Conference.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Havana Consulate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The office of Consul General at Havana has been vacant for some months, the Senate last summer having failed to confirm the nomination made by the President. As a consequence Mr. Savage was left in charge of the business as Vice-Consul. Mr. H. R. De Larimbrie, a Clerk in the State Department, was sent to Havana several weeks ago to relieve Mr. Savage, and will discharge the duties of Consul temporarily, or until a Consul-General shall be duly appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The new Danish Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Bille, was officially received by the Secretary of State in that capacity on Saturday.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The departure of the steamer Montana has been postponed to the 31st, on account of the non-arrival of the China from Japan.

Sailed—The Flattbrek for Falmouth, and St. Monk for Liverpool.

MARKETS.

Flour and Wheat, unchanged. Mining stocks, Yellow Jacket, 770; Crown Point, 700; Cholicar, 138; Belcher, 134; Ophir, 60; Kentuck, 250; Imperial, 168; Savage, 116; Overman, 90. Legal Tenders, 75.

Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—A fire occurred this morning which destroyed the buildings Nos. 1, 3, and 5 W. Randolph street. Loss about $10,000. No insurance.

Obituary.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—The Hon. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council of the Province of Ontario, died last evening.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s.cp.	102	9 sh Penna R.	52½
$2000 C&Am mt 6s '89..	92¾	3 do.	52½
$6000 do.......2d..	92¾	3 do.	52½
20 sh Germ P R.	27	100 sh Reading	48
100 sh Phil & E....b5..	28½	400 do.......ls.	48
200 do....... ls..	28½	100 sh Leh V R	51¾
100 do.	28½	100 do......b60..	51½
100 sh City Bank	70		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 N Penna 6s.	89	80 sh Penna R....s5.	52½
$900 City 5s.........ls..	87	23 do.......s5.	52½
8 sh Com'l B.	54	25 do.......s5.	52½

☞ ALL PERSONS ARE WARNED AGAINST NEGOTIATING THE FOLLOWING NOTES, stolen from Macky, Beattie & Co., No. 25 S. Water street, on December 30:—

No. 1, dated September 2, drawn by Hannis & Co.	$4945·61
No 2, October 8, drawn by Solomon Alter	1300·00
No. 3, October 10, drawn by Solomon Alter	4054·33
No. 4, October 15, drawn by Solomon Alter	2610·39
No. 5, December 17, drawn by Patterson & Boulton	1481 92
12 30 3t	$14,392·75

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres, near FOR above the Seven Mile Stone and ..., Bristol Pike, factory and dwellings to let, near Tacony. Also, to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST Street. Inquire on premises, or [12 28 3t*

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8§p

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206·33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881.	
$156·33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864.
$127·58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & Ju
$151·33	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$93·83	do.	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40's, do.
$159 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$153·18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12§

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 25, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·00 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9·45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11·55 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8·55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4 25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8 35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 11·15 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
111 General Superintendent.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

VICTIMS AND THEIR VICTIMIZERS.

From London Society.

It is an equally true saying, in friendship as in love, that there is always one "que tend la joue et l'autre qui baise." However reciprocal the affection between two friends may be, one is invariably the recipient, and the other the donor. It may be that one has no power of demonstrativeness, or simply that one is stronger-minded than the other; but from whatever cause it arises, it is an undoubted fact that in every friendship one will is paramount, one is the guiding spirit, one always has the upper hand.

This consciousness of power is usually accompanied by a disregard of the feelings of the one who has been weak enough to place his happiness in another's keeping. It has been very truly said that "a morbid love of power in the shape of cruelty lies at the bottom of every human heart, and where either a man or a woman is invested with absolute dominion over the happiness of another, that very instant, like tares sown by the Evil One, comes the inclination to tyrannize."

If this is true of those who are unconscious of any unkindness, and who, if reproached with it, would consider themselves more sinned against than sinning, what can be said for the many who embitter the nearest and dearest ties of relationship by their selfish and *exigéant* tempers, and make the "dreary intercourse of daily life" more dreary than it is already made by the cark and care of this weary world, and who infuses poison and unrest where we might legitimately hope for sweetness and repose? We are not now speaking of unkindness that is intentional and premeditated. It may be that the victimizers suffer even more than their victims, for the insulting word and covert sneer may be the means of their acquiring patience and forbearance, so that rest and peace may come to them with the daily consciousness of increased self-control. But the inner life of many who inflict that kind of suffering upon those who at the same time they love dearly, must be a positive hell upon earth.

All the compassion felt by these domestic tyrants is for themselves. It is *they* who are not understood or appreciated; *they* who are too refined to bear the ups and downs of daily life; *their* sensitive organization which cannot tolerate the rough handling which others are forced to endure. They little realize the pain they inflict; they do not hear the groans of their victims, or see the tears forced back from eyes that disdain to weep. If by chance a momentary compunction comes over them, they dismiss it by complacently dwelling upon some act of generosity they may have displayed on a recent occasion. Many persuade themselves, that if their conscience does not reproach them for any failure of kindness in action, words and manner are of no moment. How little such people understand human nature, if they think that any act, however generous, or any gift, however magnificent, can elicit one spark of gratitude, or produce anything but pain, if it is accompanied by blighting words or contemptuous sneers—those "living serpents with their venomous stings" that deal desolation into the hearts of those who are their prey.

No tyrant has more power of creating misery in his own little world than the domestic tyrant, or so completely banishes the two great elements of happiness in social life, namely, freedom and trust.

Domestic discord has lately been most admirably portrayed in a weekly periodical under the name of the Naggletons; but a querulous, discontented woman, and a selfish, unsympathizing husband, scarcely come up to the kind of cruelty of which we are speaking, and to which the wrung hearts and quivering nerves of the inmates of some apparently happy homes bear ample testimony.

When we remember the way in which all children kill flies, tease dogs and cats, and the number of boys that delight in spinning cockchafers, it seems as if cruelty was inherent in human nature; or it may be only the love of power that makes so many persons delight in saying whatever will most wound or mortify. They seem to take positive pleasure in this, and seem to practise it as if it were an accomplishment, the amount of pain given being the gauge of the success of the entertainment. Such people are among the most unpopular—wounds to self-love being, of all small injuries, the most difficult to forgive.

We were once present when a lady came in rather unexpectedly to call upon a very young wife, and found her dissolved in tears at the temporary absence of her husband.

"So Colonel —— has left you alone!—it is really too bad."

"He has been obliged to go to London on business," was the somewhat indignant rejoinder.

"Business, my dear! Have you still to learn the meaning of that very convenient term for all that gentlemen wish to do? I am not at all surprised to find you alone; in fact, I quite expected it, after hearing your husband say the other night that he was quite determined to be present the first night of the new opera. Let me see; that is to-night, is it not?" looking at a newspaper which lay on the table. "Yes, to be sure; so that is his business; and I advise you to write to him, and show him that you know what his 'business' is. Why did not he take you with him?"

The poor little wife turned red and pale alternately; but her "friend" departed in high glee at having so effectually stabbed her in the most vulnerable part.

Sometimes this kind of cruelty is veiled by exaggerated expressions of interest in the victim's health or happiness. "My dear Julia, I have come on purpose to see how you are, for you were looking so wretchedly last night, it made me quite anxious. You were as white as your own gown. Every soul remarked it, and you were so silent and depressed that we feared you must have heard some bad news;" or, "I am so delighted to meet you out; for, from what the Philipses told me of your singing, I feared your cold must be very bad still. When you sang at Madame ——'s concert, every one thought your voice quite changed." Both victims smile grimly, and express some gratitude for the interest displayed in their welfare; and both, for the rest of the day, feel equally uncomfortable.

We constantly hear and read of the happiness of a newly-married couple—of the bliss of a honeymoon. We believe, on the contrary, that the first year of married life is, with very few exceptions, a trial both to husband and wife. Till they are properly "broken to harness," people are apt to chafe against having to give up their wills continually, and being so entirely at the disposal of another's; and it requires a good temper and an elastic nature to yield easily. "My dear Henry, will you drive me over to ——?" says a young lady, lately married, to her husband.

"Yes, to be sure, darling; when will you go?"

"At once, if you like; the sooner the better."

"Ah! but I forgot; I cannot go yet; I must see Peters about that horse."

"How tiresome! Surely he can wait."

"Impossible: how can I let a man come sixteen miles by appointment, and then tell him to wait? But he will come by the eleven o'clock train, and will not detain me more than an hour."

"An hour! it cannot take him an hour to look at a horse."

"But he has other things to do. We must go over the farm." This is said rather impatiently; but he sees a cloud gathering upon his wife's brow, and hastily adds, "However, it will be cooler in the afternoon, so I will order the phaeton at 2 o'clock. At 2 o'clock, then, love," he repeats; and, sealing the arrangement with a kiss, he lights his cigar and saunters out of the room.

Two o'clock strikes; but Mr. —— is not come in. The servants, in answer to her inquiries, suppose him to be still at the farm. The phaeton comes round; the bride puts on her most bewitching hat, and goes into the garden, waiting patiently till half-past two. Three o'clock strikes, and finds her still waiting; then she hastily orders the carriage back to the stables, and, lovely summer's day though it be, takes off her hat and settles herself for the afternoon in the house to some needlework which she detests. Presently she hears a hurried step on the stairs, and her husband, hot and panting, enters the room.

"Dearest Constance, I am so sorry to have kept you waiting, but Peters did not come till one o'clock, and is only this moment gone. I have run all the way from the farm;—poof! how hot it is!" And he fans himself and wipes his face with his handkerchief. But Constance stitches on silently, only heaving sighs at intervals.

"Well, Consy, ain't you going to get ready? The carriage will be round directly. I sent word to the stables as I came in."

"Will it?" says Constance, with the air of a martyr; "then you are going out again?"

"Why, what the deuce do you mean? Didn't you ask me to drive you to——?"

"Yes; at two o'clock," with a very strong emphasis on the two, and a glance at the ormolu clock on the mantelpiece that had just struck "four."

"But I could not possibly come sooner, and it won't take long to trot over to ——, if you will get ready at once."

"Thank you, Edward, but I am not going out to-day. It certainly is a beautiful afternoon, but if I am always to be left alone, the sooner I get used to it the better. It was very different at home. Dear mamma little thought——" Hear the tears that begin to flow are hastily wiped away, and the silent stitching is resumed. It is a new phase to the young husband, who, nonplussed and discomfited, walks to the window.

"Well, will you come out or not?" This is said rather crossly.

"No, thank you, Edward," is the reply, scarcely above a whisper, and with a heavy sigh.

"But I must go to ——, and the horses must have exercise. I cannot drive all that way alone."

"Of course, the horses must be considered, they cannot be made to stay at home or wait."

"What nonsense! come along! What's the good of being vexed about a thing that's over, and can't be helped?"

"I'm not vexed, Edward," in a tone of deep despondency; "but I am not going out to-day."

A hasty ejaculation, not of the most complimentary kind, and the husband strides out of the room, banging the door. His wife watches him from the window, and sees him flog the horses and drive furiously away from the house, and sinks upon the sofa in a paroxysm of weeping, inveighing bitterly against his cruelty in going without her, entirely regardless of her many refusals to his repeated entreaties to accompany him.

We confess to feeling some sympathy with the young wife, and think that she had a right to consider herself aggrieved in the matter of waiting, which to eager, nervous temperaments is, of all trials, the least endurable.

> "Aspettar, e non venire,
> Star in letto, e non dormire
> Ben servire e non gradire
> Son tre cose a far morire."

Another frequent trial of strength and cause of victimizing in a family is dissension arising from the necessary payment of weekly or monthly household bills. Mr. —— is going out in a hurry; his wife calls him back to ask for a cheque wherewith to pay them; he gives it rather impatiently, annoyed at being detained, and with no great pleasure at the cause, accompanied with a good deal of grumbling, and some hard words about extravagance. Mrs. —— goes out of the room with the money in one hand and her pocket-handkerchief in the other, to brood over his unkindness, and, possibly, the injustice of his complaints. In the evening he comes home cold and tired, after having been occupied all day, without the faintest recollection of the squabble of the morning. To his horror and amazement he finds his wife and family sitting by a black, fireless grate, by the light of one solitary candle.

"Good heavens! how cold! Why on earth is there no fire in this room to-day?"

"I desired that it should not be lighted. I thought it would be better to do without a fire, as you complained so much of the coal-bill this morning," is the mild reply.

He rings the bell furiously, and the housemaid is sent for, and a small spark of fire, among a pile of black coals, only makes the room appear more dismal still. Meanwhile the family adjourn to dinner, where the same system of economy has been practised, there being only one small chicken for five people.

"Bring the rest of the dinner immediately," thunders the master of the house.

"There ain't any more, sir," is the servant's half-amused, half-frightened reply.

"Do you mean that there is nothing more to eat?" he says to his wife, in a tone of awful sternness.

"Oh, yes! there is a rice pudding coming presently," she says, in a cheerful tone.

"Rice pudding! Do you suppose that we can dine on such trash as that?"

"I had ordered partridges, as well as trifle and plum pudding, but, after what you said this morning, I sent down to the kitchen and countermanded it all."

A muttered imprecation, with an order for the cook to send up all the cold meat in the house, is the only reply, and the dinner proceeds to the sound of mutterings, almost like distant thunder, from the master of the house. The same difficulty arises about wine, the lady steadily refusing to drink anything but a little cold water, saying, occasionally, with a sad smile, how "very expensive it is to dine off cold meat, people eat so much more of it."

She looks like a sweetly resigned martyr, doubtless considerably supported by the underlying consciousness that she has effectually punished her husband for complaining about the household expenses, and that probably he will never do so again.

It was once our fate to be staying in the house with a lady who was a perfect adept in the art of victimizing. The house was one of "the stately homes of England;" and the room in which we usually sat in the day time, a library nearly sixty feet long. This room had a fireplace at each end, and one very large bay, which was almost a room in itself, so that any one who retired there with his book or his writing would be comparatively alone. It was rather a dangerous room in one respect, as it was not always easy to see if any one was established at the farther end of it. There was a large party in the house at the time, and one of the guests was the wife of an eminent personage who was also staying there. She was extremely handsome, and both were talented, agreeable, and accomplished. But he was the last of his race, and the happiness of their married life was said to be *manqué* by their having no children. Lady —— was sitting listlessly by the fire when Mrs. —— pounced upon her as a good subject for her powers of victimizing.

"Are you ill to-day, dear Lady ——? You look so pale and weary."

No; Lady —— was quite well; as well as she ever was.

"Perhaps your spirits are a little low; and no wonder, poor thing! you must often feel sad, and especially here, where there are so many children to remind you of your disappointment in not having any. I assure you I can feel for you, for it was my own case. But then it was so different. It was no particular object to me to have children, but it is of such consequence to you; and then nothing sours a man so much as a disappointment of this kind. I dare say you feel it so."

The poor lady, whose eyes had filled with tears at this harangue, protested against any supposition of the kind, saying that Lord —— was often worried and overworked in his office, but had the sweetest temper imaginable.

"Ah, poor man! that makes one feel still more sorry for him, especially when I remember that his object in marrying was to secure an heir to his name, and to that magnificent property. I declare it is wonderful to see how well he bears such a continual mortification."

But Lady —— evidently could not bear to hear any more, and, rising hastily, left the room, while her companion continued her crochet with a complacent smile on her countenance, delighted, doubtless, at the pain which her venemous words had evidently produced. Presently, after sauntering a little about the room, she finally seated herself by the side of a sofa on which a lady, apparently in delicate health, was lying.

"My dear Lady Jane, I did not expect to see you downstairs to-day. I am delighted to find that you are better, for every one seemed quite alarmed lest you should be detained much longer, and so the 'event' come off here. You must be longing to get home safely." Lady Jane assures her that she is much better, and has no doubt of being able to go home in a day or two. "Of course you must be anxious to do so with such a tribe of children; let me see, how many are there? Four—four in five years! and there will soon be a fifth! Poor thing! it is really very dreadful. I pity you so much, and poor Arthur still more. It is such a drag upon a man while he is still young, if he is not a 'millionaire,' to feel that he has so many children to provide for."

Lady Jane replies cheerfully that she does not think it is so in her case, for her husband is devoted to his children.

"Ah, my dear, that may be so now, while the children are so young, such mere babies; but for a young man to have his son treading upon his heels is the greatest possible annoyance, I can assure you."

In spite of Mrs. ——'s kind compassion, Lady Jane does not seem to take her affliction greatly to heart; the truth being that she was in the room all the time while Mrs. —— was lamenting over the opposite misfortune in Lady ——'s case, so her shafts, venomous as they were, fell harmless.

We might enumerate numberless instances of this kind of cruelty; for too many people wound others gratuitously, for the simple love of giving pain. But if we believe that we shall be judged for every "idle word," surely a heavy retribution must await those whose words are blighting and cruel, who have "the poison of asps under their lips."

It is impossible to overrate the value of tenderness for the feelings of others. Kindness is like mercy "twice blessed, and blesses him that gives, and him that takes." Kind words are the "music of the world." The desolate homes, the life-long disunion, the aching hearts that harsh and cruel words have produced, can never be all enumerated.

A popular author says that he "could sooner face all his sins at the last day than his unkindness."

> "O ye, who meeting sigh to part,
> Whose words are treasures to some heart,
> Deal gently ere the dark days come,
> When earth has but for one a home,
> Lest musing o'er the past, like me,
> You feel your hearts wrung bitterly,
> And heeding not what else you heard,
> Dwell weeping on a careless word."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BUSINESS EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND YOUNG MEN.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

Offers special inducements to all who enter this week for the New Year. For further particulars apply at the office, or send for circulars. 12 23 6t

☞ BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHRISTMAS "PUTZ," OR MINIATURE REPRESENTATION OF NATURAL SCENERY.

Open on Exhibition every Afternoon and Evening, FROM MONDAY, Dec. 23, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

For the benefit of the Bethlehem Young Men's Christian Association. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 12 26 5t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office, No. 227 South FOURTH street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on Tuesday, 31st instant, and be reopened on Tuesday, January 14, 1868.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in stock, on and after the 20th of January next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.
12 26 1m

☞ PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 21, 1867.—A meeting of the stockholders of the GIRARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of G. W. Huntzinger & Co., No. 216 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 31 next, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, taking into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital stock of the Company, for abolishing the mutual principle, and for other purposes for the interest of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE C. MITCHELL,
Secretary.
12 21 8t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
12 16 tj13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

☞ REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
B. B. COMEGYS,
12 13 fmwtj14 Cashier.

☞ COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 14, 1867.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
H. C. YOUNG,
12 13 mwftJ14 Cashier.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 16 mwf10t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 28tj13 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGDON, Vice-President.

Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 18 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

☞ OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1867.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election of Directors will be held to serve for the ensuing three years.
12 23 12t JOHN MOSS, Sec'y.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY. No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY 8th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
ED. PEACE,
12 27 fmw5t* President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20 1867.

The Annual Election for Twenty-eight Directors will be held at this office, on MONDAY, the sixth day of January next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. [12 28 tj6] HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2 at this office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Funds.
12 23tj1 HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1867.

NOTICE.

The semi-annual interest on the funded debt of the city of Philadelphia, due January 1, 1868, will be paid on and after January 2, 1868.
HENRY BUMM,
12 23 tj1 City Treasurer.

☞ WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION

Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
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112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED
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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

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JANUARY COUPONS
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AND
FIVE-TWENTIES,
BOUGHT OR CASHED IN GOLD AT BEST MARKET RATES, BY
W. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
12 12 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, due July 1, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
DUE JULY 1, 1868,

Will be Redeemed with Interest to Date of Payment, on Presentation, at the

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank
OF PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ.,

Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.

Interest on the Above Loans will Cease on the 1st of July, 1868.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of State.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.
12 19 *Commissioners of Sinking Fund.*

WE HAVE FOR SALE
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Central Pacific Railroad Company,
AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,
And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us.

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Governments,
12 5 1m NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
Running West from Omaha
Across the Continent,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many Eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock, and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present are NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third st.
J. E. LEWARS & CO., No. 29 S. Third street.
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.
JAMES McLEAR & SONS,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall st.,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the progress of the work, resources for construction, and value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
November 23, 1867. 12 11 wfm9t

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York.

COUPONS OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
5-20 COUPONS,
DUE 1st JANUARY, BOUGHT BY
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.
12 10 3w JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER.

THE WEST INDIES.

LATEST NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE.

AFFAIRS IN TRINIDAD, DEMERARA, ANTIGUA, JAMAICA, ETC.

TRINIDAD.

Heavy Rains—The Crops Benefited—Arrival of Breadstuffs.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—We have intelligence from Trinidad to the 7th instant, at which date the Legislature was in session.

There had been heavy rains on the island, and the streams had been swollen into torrents. The rains had, however, been beneficial to the crops.

Two invoices of breadstuffs had arrived.

DEMERARA.

Arrival of Coolies—Exports Large—Tonnage Wanted.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—The news from Demerara is to the 9th instant. The ship Oasis had arrived with four hundred Coolies. Sixteen of the cargo died on the voyage. There was an abundance of provisions in the colony, and the exports to the United States were large. Tonnage was reported in demand.

ANTIGUA.

The Legislature in Session — Heavy Rains—Good Crops.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Dates from Antigua are to the 10th inst. The Legislature was in session. There had been heavy rains, and several torrents had been formed. The crops were in fine condition, and an abundant harvest was expected.

BARBADOES.

Movements of the Executive — Amusements.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Our Barbadoes dates are to the 11th inst. Lieutenant-Governor Robert M. Mundy was expected on board the flagship Royal Alfred. The proposed improvements in the harbor of Bridgetown will be carried out. Governor Walker's term has expired. The American dramatic company had been performing to crowded houses. The annual races were well attended and spiritedly contested. The crops were reported in splendid condition. An agricultural exhibition was to open on the 21st inst.

JAMAICA.

Enthusiastic Reception of Lord Lyttleton—The Island Healthy.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—By an arrival at Cienfuegos we have intelligence from Jamaica to the 21st inst. Lord Lyttleton had arrived. He was welcomed most enthusiastically, and escorted by five hundred laborers. The cheering and display of banners, together with the ringing of bells, gave evidence of his popularity among the islanders. The weather was fine and the health of the island was good.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PARIS, Dec. 13, 1867.

The *Evening Moniteur* makes an effort to tranquillize the public mind in regard to the Conference, in the meeting of which nobody believes since M. Rouher's declaration. It says:—"The occasion for the Conference still exists: the French Government expresses itself in this sense towards the different powers, and the negotiations in behalf of that matter take their course just the same as before the discussions in the Chambers." The *Moniteur* forgets, however, to explain one point of importance, viz.:—the interest and the feasibility on the part of the foreign powers to discuss a question which has already been disposed of by the French Government. This explanation would have been necessary in order to induce the public to believe in the occasion for a conference, and if it is omitted in the said official organ, it must certainly occupy a large space in the official despatches. It is not likely that the powers which the Government is trying to convince of some point or other will be contented, like the readers of the *Moniteur*, with a simple affirmation. Without presuming to prejudge the disposition of the different Governments to whom propositions have been addressed, their manner of reasoning can easily be discovered by reading the Prussian, Russian, and English papers, which show that any such proposition would stand but little chance to be accepted in London, Berlin, or St. Petersburg. The result of the late sessions of the Senate and Legislative body have produced a very natural satisfaction in Rome. The leading organs in that city have hastened to publish the speeches made in favor of the temporal power. The speech of the Archbishop has, however, not been reproduced—a significant omission, which, however, is not surprising. The Archbishop of Paris has not shown himself very much displeased with the policy adopted in regard to the Italian question, and the words of conciliation which he has uttered must have been agreeable to this Government; it is well known that the said prelate is quite a favorite at the court, and this was one of the reasons why it might have been thought at Rome that the publishing of his speech might be considered an act of politeness shown to the French Government.

The present policy in Rome, however, is to be polite towards nobody, perhaps less to the French Government than to any other, with the exception of the Italian Government, and the clergy appear to wish to prove that they know how to maintain a noble independence even now, when the French intervention has just only saved the temporal power. This is probably done in order to prove how much those are mistaken who assert that a power which is constantly in search of foreign assistance cannot really be free. This is, nevertheless, a fact, and this fact is well noticed in Paris, particularly since Rome has committed the above-mentioned act of courtesy. The speech of M. Thiers has been published in Rome, and commented upon for the admirable logic of the illustrious orator and the novelty of his views. Of course, the impression made in Italy by the last discussions of the Legislative body has been a very different one from that in Rome and we cannot see, for the present, that the hopes expressed by the French Government and its official organs are very near to their realization. The nomination of M. Lanza to the Presidency of the Chambers had been interpreted by the *Moniteur* as a sign of a decided political change, but what did M. Lanza say when he took possession of the Presidential chair? That the Italians were desirous of accomplishing their national unity, and that Rome must by force of circumstances, and in course of time, become the capital of Italy sooner or later. It is not to be lost sight of the fact that M. Lanza belongs to the conservative party, and that a reconciliation of Italy with Rome is hoped for in France in consequence of the accession of that same party.

The London *Globe* states that Prince Gortschakoff has been replaced by General Ignatioff, which would indicate that the war party is more in the ascendancy than the advisers of the Government. This news require, however, confirmation, so much so as the said paper appears itself to have some doubts about its reliability.

Governor Torrey, of Borneo.

From the N. Y. Herald of yesterday.

Mr. J. W. Torrey, President of the American Trading Society of Borneo, is now in this city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on his way back to the East, after an extended visit to this country. Mr. Torrey is a native of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and has been for the last fifteen years mostly a resident or traveller in the East Indies, and has not visited this country within nine years. In October, 1865, as President of the American Trading Society of Borneo he obtained from the Sultan of that island a commission as Governor, or whatever else it might be termed, of a large tract of territory lying along the northern end of the island, and including the adjacent islands of Banguey, Balabac, and Palawan, ceded to that society. The Commission invested Mr. Torrey with full, absolute, and complete control and authority over this portion of the Sultan's dominions and its inhabitants, the same as had been possessed by him, rendering Mr. Torrey an irresponsible sovereign. The authority thus received has been used by him in the interest of the society of which he is president, in developing the commercial interests of the island and the encouragement and protection of colonists. The experience of two years has been most promising of future great results, the climate of the island being most healthy, and its products consisting of gutta percha, spices, tin, and gold, articles certain to command a ready market. The colony is at a place called Himaius, and consists of about 4000 souls, including Europeans, Chinese, and semi-civilized natives, no distinction of race or color being recognized. The whole extent of the territory under the control of Governor Torrey is, according to the best information, about 16,000 square miles, and contains a population of between one and two millions. The native race is Malay, the Sultan's name being Abdul Mumin Ebu Marhoon Mulaun Abdul Wahap. The situation of this island in the centre of the East Indian Archipelago renders a possession there one certain to become of great importance to this country. Lying right in the track of the Monsoon, it is always approachable, and being on the high road to both China and Japan a place of convenient call. There is no doubt the development and prosperity of this settlement will ere long, if it be not now, recognized as of national importance. The British have a possession on the island further south. The visit of Governor Torrey has for its purpose the extension of a commercial connection. The objects he had in view in this regard he states he has attained, and further speaks gratefully of the recognition accorded him at Washington. He will leave for Borneo either by the next California steamer, or via England by the next steamer to Europe.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation out of the income of the Girard Estate for the purposes therein mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred dollars ($136,900) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight (1868), for the purpose of paying the expenses of and for the Girard Estate and Trust for the said year, in the following particulars, that is to say:—

Item 1. Water rent, two thousand dollars	$2,000
Item 2. Taxes, forty-four thousand dollars	44,000
Item 3. Salaries, six thousand eight hundred dollars	6,800
Item 4. Lands out of the county, fifty thousand dollars	50,000
Item 5. Permanent improvements, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 6. General repairs to real estate, eighteen thousand dollars	18,000
Item 7. Inside painting, three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 8. Outside painting and glazing, three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 9. Paper and hanging three thousand dollars	3,000
Item 10. Annuities, six hundred dollars	600
Item 11. Miscellaneous expenses, counsel fees, watchmen, fuel, printing, stationery, cesspools, etc., four thousand five hundred dollars	4,500
	$136,900

Section 2. That the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the fund appropriated, under the twenty-second item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the improvement of the eastern front of the city of Philadelphia....$1250

Section 3. That the sum of five hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, under the fifth item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the purchase of fuel for "poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers"....$505 62.

Section 4. That warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To change the boundary lines of the Second Division of the Twenty sixth Ward, and to create an additional division in said Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Second Division of the Twenty-sixth Ward shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Passyunk road and Federal street, thence southwestward along the west side of said Passyunk road to Eleventh street, thence northward along the east side of said Eleventh street to Federal street, thence eastward along the south side of said Federal street to Passyunk road, the place of beginning: and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the house of Frederick W. Ewe, southwest corner of Passyunk road and Wharton street.

Section 2. That a new Election Divison, to be called the Twelfth Division, be and the same is hereby created in the said Twenty-Sixth Ward, to be bounded as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Federal street, thence westward along the north side of Federal street to Eleventh street, thence northward along the east side of said Eleventh street to Ellsworth street, thence eastward along the south side of Ellsworth street to Passyunk road, thence southwestward along the west side of said Passyunk road to Federal street, the place of beginning; and that the place of voting in said division shall be at the house of Bernard M. Farley, northeast corner of Eleventh and Federal streets; and the remaining election divisions of said ward shall be and remain as now established by law.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To authorize a change in the construction of Cornish Engine in the course of erection in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby authorized and directed to modify the existing contract with Messrs. Merrick & Sons, so as to include the changes and additions necessary to adapt the Cornish Engine, now in course of erection for the Twenty-fourth Ward Works, to the use of the Spring Garden Water Works, provided the expense of the same does not exceed six thousand dollars ($6000).

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
12 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
12smw§ No. 724 MARKET

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, January 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday, January 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, January 18
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, January 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, February 1

and each succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of Passage by the Mail Steamer sailing EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
" to London	105	" to London	35
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage $35. Payable in United States currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California, via Panama or Nicaragua.

Sailing from New York December 5th and 15th January 5th, 15th, and 25th, and February 15th and 25th, with New Steamships of the First-class.

Passage Lower than by any other Line.

For further information address the undersigned at No. 177 WEST Street, New York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street,
12 3 3m Philadelphia, Pa.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Tuesday, January 7, at 8 o'clock A. M., from No. 18 South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port on Saturday, January 4.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy Nickerson, & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
11 22 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, December 28, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHARLES E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 11 22

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1§

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedts' Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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FIRST-CLASS BOARDING

Central location. No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsome second story front room, unfurnished, now vacant.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES as being delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—

"How to live and what to live for—Youth, Maturity, and old age—Manhood generally reviewed—The causes of indigestion, flatulence, and Nervous diseases accounted for—Marriage philosophically considered, etc. etc."

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing "SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York." 12 6 3m*

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9§

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WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

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CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
EVERY NEW STYLE.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

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THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH St.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
12 6 1m HENRY IVENS, No. 23 S. NINTH

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

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(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 6m N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp§ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

PROPOSALS

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Neb., November 29, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 104 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blanks forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12 2 1m

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from Saint Paul, Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in the portion of Dakota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, and from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Dakota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.,
11 30 tJ19 Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
12 3 tJ11 C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER.

AUCTION SALES.

McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

December 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. [12 26 4t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Administrator's Sale at the Auction Rooms.

LARGE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large stock of fine housekeeping articles, including fine English tea trays, chafing dishes, ham and fish boilers, sauce pans, tin and iron ware, burnished tin ware, geffering and curling irons, plated harness, large patent roasters, fine steel skates, knives and forks, children's carriages, dish covers, fancy goods, etc. etc. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LARGE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FURS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN, FUR SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

December 31, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of superior sable, mink, fitch, siberian squirrel, and ermine furs in sets and singly; also, gentlemen's fur gloves, caps, collars, etc.

Also, an assortment of fine sleigh and carriage robes. 12 28 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street Philadelphia (Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers.)

SALE OF 500 LOTS OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue.

On Friday Morning,

January 3d, 1868, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a general assortment of seasonable goods, suited to city jobbing and retail trade.

Particulars in future advertisements. 12 28 6t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., January 13, 1868, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn tables, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:—

5½ miles railroad track.
4 claw bars, used.
2 pinch bars, used.
6 stuffing boxes, used.
20,000 pounds railroad chairs, good.
9360 pounds railroad iron, good.
1 locomotive, unserviceable.
1 locomotive and tender, serviceable.
1 locomotive head-light, unserviceable.
14 coupling links, good.
586 pounds car springs, good.
12,000 pounds railroad spikes, good.
500 cases ties, good.
2 shackle bars, used.
20 square brasses, good.
7 flat cars, worn but serviceable.
2 cross-feet, worn.
4 rail road frogs and 3 switch stands, worn.
4 spike mauls, worn.
2 jack screws and levers, worn.
2 turn-tables, worn.
1 fire tongs, worn.
2 screw wrenches, worn.
1 hand car, worn.
2 push-car wheels, worn.
1 stove, worn.
1 push car, worn.
4 hand-car wheels, worn.

This sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States, nor to the bridge over the "Boca Chica."

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

Of the ten miles 3 139-160 are washed away by a late hurricane, 4 67-160 are in running order, although not continuous, and about 1 34-160 miles of the material are buried in sand.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The railroad to White's Ranche saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

Terms of payment cash, in United States Treasury notes.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

A. J. McGONIGLE,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A., in charge of office. 12 21 19t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 16, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 M., January 2, 1868, for the delivery of a three months' supply of OATS and HAY for this Depot.

The Oats must be of the best quality.

The Hay must be of the best quality baled Hay.

Forage to be delivered, from time to time, as required by the officer in charge.

Bids must be made in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and each bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of two responsible parties that, in case the contract is awarded to the bidder, good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

12 24 7t] H. C. RANSOM,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER Street Wharf, PHILADELPHIA, on FRIDAY, Jan. 3, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., a quantity of second-hand QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, consisting of Adzes, Bedsteads (Iron), Blankets, Brooms (assorted), Chains, Chisels, Cups and Saucers, Desks, Hatchets, Knives and Forks, Scales, Tables, Old Iron, etc. etc.

Also, at the same time, one good serviceable Horse.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 30 4t Bvt. Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia, Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20	TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, ETC. 11 22

MUSICAL.

A Grand Operatic Combination at the Academy of Music.

On next Monday evening, January 6th, the musical season in this city will culminate in an event which has seldom been equalled and never excelled in this country.

The Academy of Music will [illegible] for a season of tw[illegible] be opened, two [illegible] weeks only, but into these weeks there will be crowded a variety of musical talent without precedent. The combination will consist of Max Maretzek's Italian Operatic Troupe, Lafayette Harrison's Concert and Oratorio Company, and Leonard Grover's German Opera Troupe. Each of these alone would be certain of a great and well-deserved success, and their grouping together into one company will be productive of a decided sensation.

Maretzek's Troupe embraces M'me Gazzaniga, M'me Parepa-Rosa, Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Signora Antoinetta Ronconi, Signora Natali-Testa, Signora Fredérica Ricardi, and Signors Pancani, Baraglia, Ronconi, Bellini, Antonucci, Testa, Barilli, Banfi, and Ricardi and M. Amati du Breul. In Leonard Grover's German troupe are the great basso Joseph Hermanns and the charming tenor Theodore Habelmann. Harrison's Concert and Oratorio Troupe embraces M'me Parepa-Rosa and Messrs. George Simpson and J. R. Thomas. This list of the most accomplished and popular singers now on the continent will ensure a brilliant and enthusiastic season.

The *repertoire* for the twelve nights and one matinee includes the following operas:—Gounod's *Romeo e Guillietta*, Petrella's *Carnival de Venise*, Rossini's *Othello*, Ricci's *Don Bucafalo*, Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, Meyerbeer's *L'Africaine*, Verdi's *Il Trovatore*, Rossini's *Il Barbiere*, and *Roberto* or *Crispino*, in Italian; Gounod's *Faust* in German; and Rossini's oratorio of *Stabat Mater*.

For this grand round of performances, including thirteen different entertainments, the season tickets have been placed at the very low price of twelve dollars, while tickets for six performances on the afternate nights will be sold at six dollars. The sale of the season tickets will commence on Wednesday morning, and we trust that the opportunity will not be neglected.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

THE HANLONS will remain at the Academy of Music during the remainder of the week. Their entertainment is the most novel and interesting that has been afforded us in many years, and a repetition of the crowded and enthusiastic houses of last week may be expected.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE this evening, Colonel Fitzgerald's new drama of *Light at Last* will be presented for the first time. Great expectations have been aroused by the announcement, and the public will soon be relieved of its suspense.

GENERAL CUSTER'S DEFENSE.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* of the 28th contains a four-column letter from Brevet Major-General Custer, of cavalry fame, in which he xamines and refutes the charges on which he was recently suspended from service for one year. Its material portions are as follows:—

There was but one specification which even implies cruelty on my part, and upon this the evidence of the medical officer, Dr. Coates, the only witness examined on this point, was clearly and decidedly against such an assertion. His testimony even proved the contrary, viz.:—that I had been extremely solicitous regarding the welfare of the men whose treatment was to be proved "cruel." Dr. Coates also testified that the substitution of a government wagon for an ambulance was made upon his request and recommendation, for the reason, as given by him at the time, that the ambulance was unserviceable, worn out, and unfit for the purpose for which it was intended, (said ambulance, for the foregoing reasons, having since been condemned.) Upon this specification, the only one involving or implying cruelty, the finding of the court is one which is regarded as equivalent to acquittal. As follows:—The court finds me "guilty" of directing the men to be placed in a wagon and "of the facts as charged, except the words," and here is excepted every word of the specification which could have made my conduct appear cruel. And the court adds to this finding, "*and attaches no criminality thereto.*"

The next allegation to be noticed is as follows:—

> "It is asserted that on one occasion, when on a scout, when horse and man had become fatigued, some soldiers dropped to the rear, as is the case in all long marches. Custer claimed that these soldiers intended to desert, and sent back an officer with instructions to shoot the tired men."

The circumstances which probably furnished the foundation of this slanderous item were these:—My command, after resting one day and two nights on the Platte river, set out at 5 o'clock in the morning, and in six hours made fifteen miles, being two and a half miles per hour, or one mile less than the average march per hour of cavalry, when moving with the utmost deliberation. As this march of fifteen miles, under the circumstances first related, was the only marching performed before the occurrences which gave rise to the falsehood published in the journal before mentioned, it will readily be seen that the "long marches" and "tired soldiers" had only an existence in the imaginative but not truthful brain of the *Times'* editor. After completing the march of fifteen miles, the entire command was halted for rest and refreshment, and the horses were unsaddled and grazed. This continued until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was determined to march some ten miles further to a point where we should find a good camp and abundance of water, it being impossible to find the necessary amount of the latter at a less distance. "Boots and saddles" was sounded preparatory to marching. This took the enlisted men by surprise, as they supposed it to be the intention to remain where we then were until the following morning, and a scheme had been organized among them to desert in large numbers during the night, return by our trail to the settlements along the Platte, and from there make their way to the mining regions. My command originally numbered about three hundred men. O these, thirty-four had deserted the previous night. I had been informed, both by officers and reliable enlisted men, of the existence of a scheme by which the desertion of the thirty-four men was to be followed up by that of a large proportion of the remainder of the command. To frustrate this movement, as well as for the reasons first given, I determined to increase the distance between the command and the settlements, and as we were then in an Indian country, surrounded by hostile savages, I trusted the increased distance to be travelled over, and the attendant dangers, would prevent any further attempt at desertion. Soon after "Boots and Saddles" had been sounded, an officer reported to me that thirteen men of the command were then to be seen making their way as rapidly as possible in the direction of the Platte, and that no doubt they were deserting. The men could still be seen between one and two miles from camp, leaving in a rapid manner, a portion of them being mounted, the remainder on foot. All were armed, and, as was afterwards learned, each man, by robbing comrades in camp, had supplied himself with double the usual allowance of ammunition. As yet no organized portion of the command was saddled, thereby preventing immediate pursuit. The deserters had evidently taken advantage of this circumstance to effect their escape, only a portion of them, however, managing to secure possession of their horses. The first horses saddled were those of the officers and a portion of the guard. To the first who reported mounted, instructions were given to pursue the deserters, then passed beyond view, and bring them back at all hazards, the order given being so worded that the officers who were to execute it were directed and authorized to proceed to any extremity, even to the taking of life, if necessary to the proper discharge of their duty.

I have been accused of making long and fatiguing marches. If during the expedition of which I had command any such marches were made, I can justify my conduct in this respect by a telegram from Lieutenant-General Sherman, directed to me, in which this sentence occurs:—"If you march your horses to death no fault will be found with you." The march for which I was tried was proven both by witnesses for the prosecution and defense, to have been *slow*—the average being less than three miles and a half per hour, which every calvalryman knows to be a slow and deliberate rate of marching. No testimony was offered tending in the slightest degree to controvert this fact; and yet the Court declared me guilty of having executed a *rapid* march. Other portions of their finding were equally inconsistent and unsupported by evidence.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. inform us that neither Senator Sherman, nor any other public functionary in or out of Congress, has now or ever has had any direct or indirect interest in or connection with their firm. This corrects the statement copied in the *World* from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.—*N. Y. World of to-day.*

—In the person of Mrs. Nancy Carter, who died at her residence in Alexandria, on Thursday, the city lost its oldest inhabitant, she being, at the time of her demise, within a few months of one hundred and fifteen years of age.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST

CLOTHING IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

Every Garment in our Extensive Assortment LOWERED in Price to suit the times. We are determined to close out our Stock of Overcoats and Heavy Suits before the Holidays, Very Cheap. Prices greatly reduced on Ordered Work.

Parents, bring along your Boys. We have all kinds of Boys' Clothing, which we will sell very low.

The Best Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia at the lowost figures.

Perfect satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser. 930 3m

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Overseaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eylet Holes in all fabrics.

It has no Equal, being Absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest.

Circulars, with full particulars and samples of work done on this Machine, can be had by application at the

Salesrooms of the Company, S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Instruction given on the Machine gratuitously to all purchasers. 11 2 tfrp

HATS AND CAPS.

THE FALL AND WINTER STYLE HATS

AT L. BLAYLOCK'S,

NO. 52 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Are commended to the especial attention of

GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION,

BEING ELEGANT IN OUTLINE,
MATCHLESS IN FABRIC,
CHARMING IN FINISH

For ease, grace, and fashion, they are [11 22smw6t

THE MODELS OF THE SEASON.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 182 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. [310 mwi

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1 00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers.

E. A. HILL, Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Henry Elliott, No. 16 Warren street, N. Y.; P. & J. M. Jones, No. 409 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. 12 9 1m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Is now offering an elegant and extensive variety of GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, SCARFS, TIES MUFFLERS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, his usual assortment of MERINO, SILK, and WOOLLEN [1 22rp

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WRAPPERS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CRAVATS,
SCARFS,
GLOVES,
MUFFLERS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
SCARF RINGS AND SLEEVE BUTTONS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF UNDER-GARMENTS, ETC.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

12 11 td31 5p NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LATEST STYLES

IN CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW BOX TOES.

THE SKATING BOOT.

PRICES FIXED AT LOW FIGURES.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

11 23 tfrp ABOVE CHESNUT

NOW READY,

Gentlemen's and Youths

BOOTS AND GAITERS

FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.

Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.

WM. H. HELWEG,

NO. 535 ARCH STREET,

928 smw3mrp One door below Sixth.

WANTS.

SALESMEN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4442 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL....................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

Papier Mache and Canton Tea Poys.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [10 11 wfm6mrp

BECKHAUS & ALLGAIER

Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of

SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES

Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.

ELEGANT LANDAU,

Just completed.

Also, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

NO. 1204 FRANKFORD AVENUE,

Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH st. 12 10

DRY GOODS.

FINE DRESS GOODS,

FROM THE LATE FORCED SALES.

One case superb quality GRANITE POPLINS, all colors, at 75 cents; are now selling at $1 25.
One case elegant EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS, 75 cents; are now selling at $1·00.
One case LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, very fine quality, $1·06.
One case FRENCH SILK POPLINS at $1·25; are now selling at $2.
One case very heavy FRENCH CORDED POPLINS, at $1·65; worth $2·25.
FANCY SILKS at great reduction.
Elegant heavy BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2. Black Silks, best in the city.
FANCY DE LAINES, new styles, at 18¾c.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

VELVET BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
ASTRACHAN BEAVERS,
WHITE AND
SCARLET BEAVERS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

BLANKETS!

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
All-wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $7 per pair.
Elegant Premium Blankets, $8 per pair.
Elegant Gold Medal Blankets, $12 per pair.

ABOUT 200 PAIRS OF FINE LARGE BLANKETS, slightly soiled at the mill, will be sold very low.

We have unusual facilities for getting BLANKETS direct from manufacturers, and can offer them in larger assortment, and on better terms than any others in the retail trade.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

USEFUL PRESENTS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

FINE EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS,
At 14, 15, and 16 Dollars.
FINE EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
At 10, 15, and 20 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE MARSEILLES QUILTS,
At 5, 8, and 10 Dollars.
FINE PREMIUM AND MEDAL BLANKETS,
At 5, 8, and 12 Dollars Per Pair.
FINE DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS,
3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 yards long,
WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH, AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINE FRINGED AND BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS,
At 8, 10, 12, and 15 Dolls. per doz.
FINE HEMSTITCHED AND EMBROIDERED HDKFS.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Youth.
FINE FRENCH CORDED BORDER HDKFS.

SHEPPARD VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

7 21 7trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

POPULAR PRICES FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESNUT STREET.

1 14 tJ1

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Will be prepared to offer for HOLIDAY PRESENTS splendid assortments of

LACES, LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS
VEILS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

AT PRICES TO INSURE SALES.

THEIR STOCK OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

Will be offered at the Lowest Rates.

Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street

GIRARD ROW.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

Inducements Extraordinary.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invite the attention of their customers and the public to their STOCK OF GOODS which they are

Now Closing out at Prices Unprecedented.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.
ORDINARY QUALITIES, DO.
FINE STOCK OF COLORED SILKS.
EVENING AND WEDDING SILKS.
COL'D AND BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUES.
BLACK SATINS FOR TRIMMINGS.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

Black Silk Cloak Velvets.

36-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
34-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
32-INCH BLACK VELVETS.
30-INCH BLACK VELVETS.

Black and Colored Velveteens, Silk Finish, from $2 00 to $4 00 per yard.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

SILK CORDED POPLINS AT $1·50

Price Early in the Season, $2·25.

MODE CORDED POPLINS, $1·50.
BROWN DO. DO. $1·50.
GREEN AND PURPLE POPLINS, $1·50.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

LONG AND SQUARE

BROCHE SHAWLS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BLACK OPEN CENTRES.
SCARLET OPEN CENTRES.
BLACK FILLED CENTRES.
SCARLET FILLED CENTRES.
LONG BLACK THIBET SHAWLS.
BEAUTIFUL LONG BLANKET SHAWLS AT $7, FORMER PRICE $10.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

VOGEL'S

Letter C, French Poplins,

All-wool, at 87½ Cts., Former Price, $1·25.

BISMARKS AND MODES, 87½ CENTS.
WINES AND GREENS, 87½ CENTS.
AMBER AND PURPLE, 87½ CENTS.
BROWNS AND STEELS, 87½ CENTS.

12 2mwf1m EDWIN HALL & CO.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HANDKERCHIEFS,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S,

EMBROIDERED SHIRT BOSOMS.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Immense Reduction in Prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Gilt Stick Silk Fans.
Ivory Stick Silk Fans, $1, $1·12, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 $1·75, $2, $2 25, $2·50, 3 $3 50, $4, and $4·50.
Ladies' Companions, 40, 50, 75 cents, $1, $1 25.
Velvet Purses, very cheap.
Berlin Wire Purses.
Morocco Porte-monnaies.
Workboxes, Writing Desks, Glove Boxes, Tool Chests, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, Building Blocks, Ten Pins, and Napkin Rings.
Fine Extracts and Colognes.
Wall Doll Babies, etc.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
Lace Border Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 80c., $1, up to $1·25.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Tucked and Embroidered Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White and Scarlet Cloth Gloves
Gents' Kid and Cloth Gloves, lined, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

9 21smwtJ N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

J. CHAMBERS, No. 810 ARCH STREET.—
—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
—Pointe Lace Hdkfs.
—Pointe Lace Collars and Setts.
—Thread Lace Veils.
—Real Val. Hdkfs. from $2·50.
—Emb'd Hdkfs, bargains.
—Gents' Hdkfs, very cheap.
—Valenciennes Setts, new designs.
—1200 Real Cluny Collars, at 50 cents.
—85 French Emb'd Setts, from 75 cents—about half the cost of importation. 12 12 1m

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE CLOAKS.

NOW OPEN

The handsomest stock we have ever exhibited, comprising Garments in the most desirable materials, and of the most fashionble colors, in great variety, and which we will sell at

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

RICH BLACK DRESS SILKS.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qualities varying from

$4 to $5'50,

To which we respectfully ask the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT.

All the Favorite Colors in
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS,
REPS,
EPINGLINES,
VELOURS RUSSE

And other Rich Fabrics for

WALKING SUITS,

Which we will sell by the yard, or make to order.

LADIES' DRESSES,

MADE IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

A large variety of

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

At all times ready-made to put on.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

NO. 920 CHESNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

SILK CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS
VELOUR RUSSE POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN CORDED POPLINS FOR PRESENTS.
REPS CHEAP, REPS CHEAP, FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID SIAMS, CHEAP FOR PRESENTS.
RICH PLAID POPLINS, 75 CTS., FORMER PRICE, $1·25.

SPECIALTIES IN IRISH POPLINS.

Extra Width, all the Choice Shades.

Persons desirous of Bargains will consult their interests by calling early at

GEO. D. WISHAM'S,

12 20 fmw6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

SPECIALTIES IN

Fine Lyons Silk for Presents.

THE BEST BLACK SILKS IMPORTED.

CORDED SILKS, in all colors, reduced.
PLAIN SILKS, in all colors, reduced.

Come and See that $2 00 Black Silk,

Admitted by all to be the CHEAPEST BLACK SILK offered this Fall, at

WISHAM'S Cheap Store,

12 20 fmw6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

212 NORTH EIGHTH ST. 212

LE MAISTRE & ROSS

Have just opened a large and choice lot of GOODS suitable FOR THE HOLIDAYS, such as

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear, comprising Plain Linen, Hemmed Hemstitched, Embroidered, Colored Bordered Tucked, etc., much below regular rates.
REAL LACE HDKFS. from $2·25 up.
IMITATION " " 6½ cents up.
LACE COLLARS from 35 cents up.
LACE TIDIES at a bargain.
LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION, $3·00 and $4·00 per pair. Also, CURTAIN LACE, very cheap.
600 yards HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS of elegant patterns 12 4 1m

1867. 1867.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS.

LOW PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS

DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

SPLENDID CASHMERE ROBES.

16 3wfm3m] EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.